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THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON BY THE
BRITISH IN 1782.

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In his Political History of the United States' Professor Goldwin Smith, in describing the treatment of the Tories, or Royalists, at the close of the Revolutionary War by the successful party in the different States of the American Union, uses these words with regard to the evacuation of Charleston on December 14th, 1782:

"Upon the evacuation of Charleston, as a British officer who was upon the spot stated, the loyalists were imprisoned, whipped, tarred and feathered, dragged through horse ponds, and carried about the town with 'Tory' on their breasts. All of them were turned out of their houses and plundered, twenty-four of them were hanged upon a gallows facing the quay in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. Such was the statement of a British officer who was upon the spot and an eye-witness to the whole."

Although it does not require very careful reading of Mr. Smith's interesting work to discover that the Colony and State of South Carolina and the City of

¹The United States. An Outline of Political History, p. 111.

Charleston find little favor in his sight, yet so entirely is this particular charge at variance with the accounts of the evacuation given in American histories and memoirs of the time, which describe the evacuation as having taken place in the best of order, that it was quite certain that the statement would not have been made except upon what Mr. Smith considered good authority. The writer of this article accordingly wrote to him, and was courteously referred by his secretary to the History of New York by Thomas Jones².

The account given by Judge Jones is as follows:

"In the Summer of 1782 the new Ministry, under a pretense of reconciliation with the American rebels, ordered Charleston, the capital of South Carolina, and Savannah, the capital of Georgia, to be evacuated, the troops withdrawn, the stores removed, and possession delivered to rebellion. These two garrisons contained thousands of the native inhabitants, many of whom had been in arms, or rendered other essential services to the Crown, in the course of the war. Numbers of them had fled from their estates in the country, and put themselves under the protection of the army, to avoid the persecution of the rebels; many in consequence of royal proclamations offering them pardon and protection. These garrisons were, notwithstanding, to be evacuated without a single term, a stipulation, or a condition, in favour of the inhabitants. No provision was made for such as had borne arms, or served in offices and were therefore obliged to leave with the army. The commanders of the two garrisons did every thing within their power, to make matters as easy as possible to those poor unfortunate people, whom

²History of New York during the Revolutionary war and of the leading events in the other Colonies at that period. By Thomas Jones, 1879, p. 234.

the Ministry were abandoning and leaving at the mercy of their enemies, for no other crime than steady loyalty to their sovereign, and a warm attachment to the constitution of Britain. To provide in some measure for these poor wretches, the commanders of the garrisons (though contrary to their orders) protracted the evacuations as long as they possibly could, without offending the Ministry. Transports were procured, and several hundreds with their personal property went to St. Augustine, in Florida, the Governor of which granted each family a tract of land, upon which they sat down and began the world anew. Numbers went to the Bahama Islands, others to the Summer Islands, to Jamaica, to Nova Scotia, to New Foundland, and to Canada. But such a number was still left behind, that properly to describe their situation upon the evacuation is scarcely possible. There were old gray-headed men and women, husbands and wives with large families of little children, women with infants at their breasts, poor widows whose husbands had lost their lives in the service of their King and country, with half a dozen half-starved bantlings tugging at their skirts taking leave of their friends. Here you saw people who had lived all their days in affluence (though not in luxury) leaving their real estates, their houses, stores, ships, and improvements, and hurrying on board the transports with what little household goods they had been able to save. In every street were to be seen men, women, and children wringing their hands, lamenting the situation of those about leaving the country, and the more dreadful situation of such who were either unable to leave, or were determined, rather than to run the risk of starving in distant

lands to throw themselves upon, and trust to, the mercy of their persecutors, their inveterate enemies, the rebels of America. Their fears and apprehensions were soon realized. No sooner had the evacuation taken place at Charleston than the rebels, like so many furies, or rather devils, entered the town, and a scene ensued, the very repetition of which is shocking to the ears of humanity. The loyalists were seized, hove into dungeons, prisons, and prevosts, some were tied up and whipped, others were tarred and feathered; some were dragged to the horse ponds and drenched till near dead, others were carried about the town in carts with labels upon their breasts and backs with the word 'Tory' in capitals, written thereon. All the Loyalists were turned out of their houses and obliged to sleep in the streets and fields, their covering the canopy of heaven. A universal plunder of the friends of government took place, and to complete the scene, a gallows was erected upon the quay facing the harbour, and twenty-four reputable Loyalists hanged in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. This account of the evacuation of Charleston I had from a British officer who was upon the spot, ashore at the time, and an eye-witness to the whole. No doubt the Loyalists upon the evacuation of Savannah shared the same fate with their brethren in South Carolina."

Judge Jones was a stanch Loyalist, who had been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York. He was not in America from 1781 to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, and was prevented from returning to America through the passage of an "Act of Attainder" by the Legislature of New York, by which the lives of himself and others were forfeited, and their estates confiscated. Though a man of high character, his statements, when not derived from his personal knowledge,

are often colored by his bitter feelings. Of such character is the expression of his opinion in the above extract from his book that the scenes attending the evacuation of Savannah were the same as the horrible inhumanities he says that he heard described by a British officer, whom he does not name, and who was ashore upon some unmentioned business at the time of the evacuation of Charleston. He died in 1792, in England, and his book was probably written between 1783 and 1788, though not published by the Historical Society of New York until nearly a century afterwards.

Be that as it may, his charge has now been repeated by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and on his authority has found its way into other English publications.

Under these circumstances, it may be of interest to the readers of this magazine to know what the contemporary accounts of the evacuation really are. Considerable pains have been taken to find out the facts, and so far as known all of them are published here,³ with such comment only as is necessary to explain them, and to show the situation of affairs at the time when they were written.

From June 28th, 1776, when the attack by the British Fleet upon the fort on Sullivan's Island, afterwards called Fort Moultrie, was repulsed, until the unsuccessful attack on Port Royal Island in January,

³Personal search has been made by the writer in the Library of Congress and among the files of newspapers in the Charleston Library. The newspaper files in the Historical Society of New York have been examined by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Historical Society of South Carolina, Miss Mabel L. Webber, and the English Magazines of the day by Mr. D. E. H. Smith. Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador in England, kindly enquired through his Military and Naval attaches of the English War and Navy Departments as to any reports of the officers in charge of the evacuation, or any other records to be found there bearing on the subject, and Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown, the well-known London firm, examined not only their valuable index of papers concerning America found in the English records, but also the files of papers in the British Museum for contemporary accounts. No private letters from Charleston seem to have survived the lapse of time, and the destruction of papers caused by the Confederate War.

1779, South Carolina was free from invasion. This exemption, however, was not to continue long. On April 28th, 1799, Gen. Prevost crossed the Savannah River on his expedition against Charleston, which failed of success only because of the approach of Gen. Lincoln's army from the Northward. In the autumn of the same year took place the unsuccessful attack upon Savannah, under D'Estaing and Lincoln, and on May 12th, 1780, Charleston was surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot.

The total defeat of Gates at Camden on August 16th, 1780, and of Sumter two days later, seemed for a time to put an end to all hope of saving the State from permanent conquest.

From the surrender of Charleston until the meeting of the Legislature of the State at Jacksonborough on January 18th, 1782, civil government, except as represented by Governor Rutledge and his Council, had ceased to exist. For much of that time the war carried on was what is now called a Guerrilla war, and atrocities were committed on both sides, which would not, in these days, be considered consistent with civilized warfare. To this character of war General Greene was bitterly opposed, and from the day of his arrival in South Carolina until the end of the war, his effort was to have it conducted with such humanity as war permits. The surrender of Cornwallis on October 19th, 1781, practically ended the war. Its result was the downfall of Lord North's ministry, and the coming into power of a Whig ministry in England, which was bent upon making peace. Nevertheless, peace was not provisionally signed until November 13th, 1782, and this was not known in America until several weeks afterwards. In the meantime there had been no actual cessation of hostilities in America, though the British forces were gradually being with-

drawn. The evacuation of Savannah took place the 11th of July, 1782, five months before that of Charleston, the Commander of the American troops on that occasion being General Anthony Wayne, of the Continental army, who afterwards was in immediate command of the troops at the evacuation of Charleston.

American historians have certainly not been complimentary to the British and Loyalists present at the evacuation of Savannah, as the following account will show⁴:

"Many of the most notorious Loyalists in the State, whose hands and hearts had been stained with fraternal blood, who had instigated and witnessed the cruelties of their savage allies, were gathered there, and in their anxiety to secure themselves, they laid hands on everything that they could possibly command. All movable property that could be secured was taken away; and five thousand negroes, from three-fourths to seven-eighths of all in Georgia, and many of them plundered from their republican owners, were carried off in the general embarkation. The State was drained of everything that the enemy could avail themselves of, and was left in a crippled and dismantled condition."

As the time for the evacuation of Charleston approached, the British merchants, who had come to the city during the British occupation, obtained leave from General Leslie, who commanded the British troops then in possession of the city, to make an agreement with Governor John Mathews, the Governor of South Carolina, elected by the Jacksonboro Assembly on the resignation of Governor Rutledge, permitting them to remain in Charleston for eighteen months after the evacuation for the pur-

⁴Stevens' History of Georgia, Vol. II, p. 289.

pose of collecting the debts due them, and of disposing of their stores and goods⁵.

An agreement was also entered into between representatives of General Leslie and the Governor to prevent the carrying away of slaves belonging to American citizens, but this agreement was subsequently abandoned. General Greene, who was in chief command of the American forces during the evacuation, has been impliedly censured by some American writers for not permitting the presence of State troops, and officers of the militia during the evacuation. Judge James (*Life of Marion*, page 176) says that the exclusion was the act of the civil government, and that General Greene wrote a letter disapproving of it. In view, however, of the charges which have been made against the American authorities at the time of the evacuation, it certainly is fortunate that the soldiers and officers present should not have been those who were animated with private feelings of revenge.

The following letter from General Greene may be said to be the first account in order of time written concerning the evacuation⁶:

Head Quarters, South Carolina,
December 19th, 1782.

Sir:

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the agreeable information of the evacuation of Charles Town, and beg leave to congratulate you upon the event.

The Enemy completed their embarkation on the 14th, and the same day fell down into rebellion road, and on the seventeenth crossed the Bar and went to Sea. It is said the Hessian Troops are bound for New York, and the British for the West India Islands.

⁵This time was extended by the Legislature at its meeting in March, 1783.

⁶Library of Congress, C. C., 155, V. 2, p. 603.

General Wayne with the Legion and Light Infantry, (as General Gist was absent, and too unwell to continue his command) had been before the Enemy's Works for several days previous to the evacuation. Genl. Leslie by his Adjutant General hinted to General Wayne through Mr. Morrice Simmons, one of the Citizens of Charles Town, his apprehensions that an attack from us might lay the Town in Ashes, and that if they were permitted to embark without interruption, every care should be taken for its preservation.

Knowing the impossibility of doing the Enemy any material injury on their embarkation in a fortified Town, and under cover of their shipping; and being well informed that some attempts had been made by some of the Refugee followers of the British Army, to fire the place, I directed the General to make the safety of the Town the first object; and that if a treaty was necessary for this purpose to enter into one rather than expose the place, for the little advantage which might be obtained over the rear Guard. The General accordingly from the intimation of the Adjutant General, very judiciously agreed to let them embark without molestation, they agreeing not to fire upon the Town after getting on board.

The conditions being understood by both parties, the Town was evacuated and possessed without the least confusion, our advance following close upon their rear. The Governor was conducted into his Capital the same day, the civil police established the day following, and the day after the Town opened for business.

This important event gives us compleat possession of all the Southern States; and what adds to its consequence, I had the happiness to nego-

ciate a few weeks ago a general Exchange of all the Civil and Militia Officers, as well as privates of every denomination under military paroles, belonging to the Southern department.

The people are once more free, and I hope will manifest their gratitude by a vigorous exertion in support of the common cause. The struggle and conflict has been long and severe; but when it is considered that the Enemy had upwards of 18,000 regular Troops, besides several thousand Militia and Negroes employed for the reduction of the Southern States, I hope it will be found that the progress of the Southern Army has been no less honorable than important; and that it will merit the approbation of Congress through every stage of its operations.

I should be wanting in gratitude to the Army, was I to omit expressing my warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and activity with which they attempted and persevered in every enterprise, and for the patience and dignity with which they bore their sufferings. Perhaps no Army ever exhibited greater proofs of patriotism and public virtue. It has been my constant care to alleviate their distresses as much as possible, but my endeavors have been far short of my wishes, or their merit.

The Secretary of War, and Major Burnet, one of my Aids, who will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, will communicate to your Excellency such farther particulars as you may wish to know of the force and situation of the Army under my command.

I have the honor to be with the most perfect respect Your Excellency's most obed^t. and most humble serv^t.

Nath Greene.

His Excel^y.

The Presid^t. of Congress.

General Greene, it is true, always declared that he never interfered with the civil authorities, but as his letter is dated the 19th of December, two days after the fleet had departed, he must have known of the hanging of "twenty-four reputable Loyalists," if hanged they were. The tone of his letter certainly indicates no knowledge of such fact. Neither does it seem probable that he would have stood by and allowed outrages of the kind to take place "in sight of the British Fleet."

The next publication is taken from the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, published in Charleston, May 31st, 1783.¹

"LONDON.

"A true copy of a letter from a British officer on board one of the transports lying in the Harbour of Charlestown, the day after that important garrison was evacuated. Though in the hurry and confusion of writing, the date is omitted, it is nevertheless a genuine letter verbatim.

"I take up my pen, my dear friend, in the midst of noise and confusion, just to give you a short account of the redelivery of this town to the Americans. Yesterday morning closed the melancholy scene.

The evacuation and repossession of Charlestown, rendered supremely melancholy on account of the unhappy loyalists, has been in other respects the most liberal of any transaction that has taken place since the commencement of the war. It was evacuated and entered by treaty—signals were agreed upon and adhered to—of course, every-

¹From September 28th, 1782, to February 15th, 1783, unfortunately no newspaper was published in Charleston. The *Royal Gazette* suspended publication on the first mentioned date, or at least no numbers can be found in the Charleston Library after then, and the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette* was not begun until the latter date.

thing was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum. The embarkation lasted two days. I did not quit the town till the American horse made their appearance below the State house. I then thought it high time to decamp.

The inhabitants and merchants who thought proper to remain in town were directed to keep within their houses; all stores and warehouses were shut up. The streets formerly crowded and cheerful to the view, now presented one mournful scene of the most complicated wretchedness. The poor, unhappy loyalists whom the British government, not many months before, had most solemnly pledged its faith to protect in their persons and properties, were now to be left victims to their merciless enemies, or to be sent on board vessels for the West Indies, to encounter, with their distressed families, every misfortune, and to suffer every species of indigence and want in a strange land. Many, indeed, remained in the town, preferring the risk of immediate death to the cruel uncertainty of adhering any longer to a government, whose perfidy and treachery stands unparalleled in the annals of history. But by far the greater number, whose activity in the cause of their King and the British constitution, left no hopes for mercy, embarked. As these past the windows of their friends and acquaintances, in their way to the places of embarkation, they silently, with grief unutterable, bowed their last farewell. This melancholy salute was returned with feelings that could only be expressed by tears and sobs. A gloomy despair sat on every countenance, and all was wretchedness and woe. The scene was too affecting for description, too great for human feelings. Even the most obdurate and unprincipled of

your patriots, had he been present at this awful view, must have felt some remorse for the part he has acted, and lamented the falsities he has palmed on parliament as facts, and which have brought the most complicated ruin and misery on thousands and thousands, whose only crime has been loyalty to the King, and affection for their Parent Country.

Throughout the whole of this transaction, tho' the most melancholy one I ever beheld, it must be observed to the honour of the officer who commanded, that the whole has been conducted with the utmost attention and humanity, as far as it rested with him. Certain places were appointed for embarkation. Centinels were fixed to prevent plunder being taken off by the soldiers and seamen. The vessels were all searched and whatever plunder was found, was returned to the inhabitants of the town from whom it was taken."

This letter is apparently genuine, and there is not a line in it showing maltreatment of the loyalists, much less the hanging of twenty-four of them, or any number of them whether "reputable" or not, in sight of the fleet.

The next account is also from a British source. Rivington's Gazette was a loyalist paper, published in New York¹.

"EVACUATION OF CHARLESTOWN.

"The Honourable Lieutenant General Leslie, commander-in-chief of Charlestown, with his Suite, arrived here on Thursday in perfect health.

On Thursday arrived the ship Dutchess of Gordon, Captain Holmes, in 15 days from Charlestown, (South Carolina). She sailed from thence

¹The Royal Gazette, New York, January 4, 1783. New York Historical Society.

on the 19th ult. with a fleet, consisting of about 70 sail, 50 of which were bound for this port, having on board the Foreign and provincial troops, under convoy of his Majesty's ships, Assurance, Charlestown and Hound; the remainder, consisting of about 20 sail, parted with them off Charlestown Bar on the 18th bound for England. On the 17th a fleet of upwards of 50 sail, with the British troops, and the principal part of the inhabitants of Charlestown, sailed from thence for Jamaica.

Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, at Charles Town, the Rebel General Wayne, with about 5,000 Continental soldiers, took possession of the town, leaving a body of Cavalry to guard the passes, with strict orders not to molest any person going to the shipping. The rebels were so extremely polite, after the embarkation of the garrison, as not to hoist the rebel standard for three days, while the English fleet lay in the Bay.

We are happy to inform the public that 4 more sail of the above mentioned fleet anchored within the Hook on Thursday afternoon, and the remainder with the convoy were then in sight.

By the fleet from Charles-Town, we learn the following particulars: That the enemy had made an attempt and nearly effected the design, to cut off the necessary supply of fresh water from the shipping, which must have caused great delay but that a detachment, sent out by General Leslie, forced them to abandon the enterprize, that they refused, to the last, any supplies of fresh provisions to be sent into the town, by which means much specie was brought hither, which otherwise would have remained in that province.

A short time previous to the abandoning the

town, flags were reciprocally received on neutral ground, for disposing of the merchandise, horses, etc., to the enemy which they readily purchased of the garrison.

The military stores, troops, etc., being prepared for embarkation, the evacuation was effected with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption from the enemy.

We learn further, that when General Wayne took possession of Charles-Town, he ordered the houses that were shut up to be opened, treated the inhabitants with civility, and permitted them to carry on business as usual. That flags from the enemy had been received on board after the evacuation, that the treaty between the Governor and merchants had hitherto been inviolably held."

It is, of course, possible that the scenes said to have been witnessed by the British officer may have occurred without the knowledge of the persons on the ships at the time when they left Charleston and reached New York, yet this does not seem to be probable.

Among the passengers on the fleet which left Charleston for England was Lieut. Gov. William Bull, the second of the name, who was a consistent loyalist during the whole war, though he never forgot the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all parties during the struggle. The following is an extract from his letter to the Secretary of State, dated January 19th, 1783, from Torbay on the arrival of the fleet from Charleston*.

"The rebel cavalry were at hand and came to the town that morning but General Leslie sent to them to forbid them approaching the water side of the town, until his troops were totally gone. A few straggling sailors had remained in

*This extract was obtained by Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown.

town, who were kindly treated by the American Cavalry and permitted to return to their ships.

* * * * *

(On the fleet, which consisted of 25 sail, were)

* * the Crown officers, also many gentlemen and merchants who were in such a predicament in regard to their lives and property by the Laws and Declarations of the State of Carolina, that they dared not remain, besides many poor refugee loyalists who are destitute of every resource and even hope of gaining maintenance. The total number of those unhappy men and their families, white and black, who have evacuated this province into other countries, amounts at least to 9,000."

The next publication is from the Gentleman's Magazine, the well-known English publication of the day".

Charlestown, Dec. 17.

"The vulture sloop with a fleet of upwards of fifty transports having the British troops and the principal part of the inhabitants on board sailed from thence for Jamaica. On the 19th a fleet consisting of about 70 transports, 50 of which were bound for New York, having on board the foreign and provincial troops, sailed under convoy of his majesty's ships Assurance, Charlestown, and Hound; the remaining 20 parted with them off Charlestown bar on the 18th bound for England. Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, Gen. Wayne with about 5,000 continental soldiers took possession of the town, and was so extremely polite as not to hoist the American Standard while the English fleet lay in the bay."

This closes what we may call the contemporary accounts, that is to say, accounts written or purporting to be written immediately after the evacuation. The

⁴⁰Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1783, page 169.

next allusion to the subject is from the *South Carolina Gazette and General Advertiser*.¹¹

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 21,

"The people of England are hereby informed, that the paragraph in the Morning Herald of the 15th of April, of 'Gov. Mathews having grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, who were promised protection, and remained in the province of South-Carolina, in consequence of the convention; and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement, in a common jail.— is altogether untrue—'tis an impudent lie."

Before commenting upon this denial it will be better to give the extract from the Morning Herald referred to. It is as follows¹²:

"WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

"Notwithstanding the convention entered into by Gen. Leslie, and the American Governor Mathewes, of South Carolina, in which the King's adherents, who remain in that province, are promised protection, until they can dispose of their property, and find conveyances to carry them from the continent, it appears by letter from Georgia, dated the beginning of last month, which came here through the channel of S^t. Thomas's, that M^r. Mathewes has grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement in a common jail."

It will be seen that the "twenty-four reputable Loyalists"

¹¹Saturday, June 21st, 1783. Charleston Library Society.

¹²The Morning Herald and Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, April 15, 1783—copy obtained by B. F. Stevens & Brown, from file in British Museum.

of Judge Jones have shrunk to "several," but it shows that rumors at least of the "hanging up" of loyalists had been spread some time after the evacuation, whether derived from the same British officer or not. The denial given in Charleston is certainly emphatic. It may, of course, be said that it referred only to the charge against Governor Mathews. In these days the denial would probably have been accompanied by a letter from Governor Mathews, whose term had then expired, and there would probably have been a full description of what really occurred, but all news in those days was printed in the fewest words possible, and "space" was too valuable to allow for extended comment. Search has been made in the *Morning Herald* for several months after the denial in the Charleston paper for any mention of the denial, or re-assertion of the charge, but none has been found.

The next publication in order of time is from Ramsay's *Revolution in South Carolina*²⁸.

"The evacuation though officially announced by General Leslie on the seventh of August, as a measure soon to be adopted, did not take place 'till the fourteenth of December, 1782. On that and the succeeding days the British went on board their shipping, and the town was entered by Governor Mathews, and the American army, without any confusion or disorder. Those who remained in Charleston felt themselves happy in being delivered from the severities of a garrison life. The exiled citizens experienced sensations more easily conceived than expressed, on returning to their houses and estates."

Dr. Ramsay was born in Pennsylvania, but had removed in early life to Charleston, and was an ardent patriot throughout the war. He was one of the citizens who was imprisoned at St. Augustine for their

²⁸Ramsay's *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, Vol. II, p. 384.

loyalty to America, but had been exchanged and was a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly. While there he voted against the acts confiscating the property of Tories, and he was not, as is known, vindictive in his nature. His book was published in 1785 and was, of course, written earlier than that date. He was not present at the evacuation, but must have heard of the hanging, if it did take place, and would scarcely have used the expressions found in his history written about two years afterwards, had he known of its occurrence.

The account containing most particulars is that of General William Moultrie, and it is published here in full¹.

"EVACUATION.

"On Saturday, the fourteenth day of December, 1782, the British troops evacuated Charlestown, after having possession two years, seven months, and two days.

The evacuation took place in the following manner: Brigadier General Wayne was ordered to cross Ashley River,* with three hundred light infantry, eighty of Lee's cavalry, and twenty artillery, with two six pounders, to move down towards the British lines, which was near Colonel Shubrick's, and consisted of three redoubts. General Leslie, who commanded in town, sent a message to General Wayne, informing him that he would next day leave the town, and for the peace and security of the inhabitants, and of the town, would propose to leave their advanced works next day at the firing of the morning gun; at which time General Wayne should move on slowly, and take possession; and from thence to follow

¹Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. II, p. 358.

*General Greene's army lay off the west side of Ashley River, above the ferry.

the british troops into town, keeping at a respectful distance (say about two hundred yards) and when the British troops, after passing through the town gates, should file off to Gadsden's wharf, General Wayne was to proceed into town, which was done with great order and regularity, except now and then the British called to General Wayne that he was too fast upon them, which occasioned him to halt a little. About 11 o'clock, A. M. the American troops marched into town and took post at the state-house.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. General Greene conducted governor Mathews, and the Council, with some others of the citizens into town; we marched in, in the following order: an advance of an officer and thirty of Lee's dragoons; then followed the governor and General Greene, the next two were General Gist and myself, after us followed the council, citizens and officers, making altogether about fifty; one hundred and eighty cavalry brought up the rear; we halted in Broad street, opposite where the South Carolina bank now stands, there we alighted, and the cavalry discharged to quarters: afterwards, every one went where they pleased; some in viewing the town, others in visiting their friends. It was a grand and pleasing sight to see the enemy's fleet (upwards of three hundred sail) laying at anchor from Fort Johnson to Five-fathom-hole, in a curve line, as the current runs, and what made it more agreeable, they were ready to depart from the port. The great joy that was felt on this day, by the citizens and soldiers, was inexpressible: the widows, the orphans, the aged men and others, who, from their particular situations, were obliged to remain in Charlestown, many of whom had been cooped up in one room

of their own elegant houses for upwards of two years, whilst the other parts were occupied by the British officers, many of whom were a rude uncivil set of gentlemen; their situations, and the many mortifying circumstances occurred to them in that time, must have been truly distressing. I cannot forget that happy day when we marched into Charlestown with the American troops: it was a proud day to me, and I felt myself much elated, at seeing the balconies, the doors and windows crowded with the patriotic fair, and aged citizens and others, congratulating us on our return home, saying, 'God bless you, gentlemen! you are welcome home, gentlemen!' Both citizens and soldiers shed mutual tears of joy.

It was an ample reward for the triumphant soldier, after all the hazards and fatigues of war, which he had gone through, to be the instrument of releasing his friends and fellow citizens from captivity, and restoring to them their liberties and possession of their city and country again.

This fourteenth day of December, 1782, ought never to be forgotten by the Carolinians; it ought to be a day of festivity with them, and it was the real day of their deliverance and independence."

General Moultrie was, of course, present at the evacuation and although his account was not published until 1802, when he was already advanced in life, yet he was the very soul of honor, and noted for his humanity, and consideration for all his fellow citizens, Whig or Tory. It seems incredible that he should have known of the hanging of loyalists and yet written the account here given.

The next authority is from Major Alexander Garden's "Anecdotes." He was a member of Lee's legion, but it is not known whether he was present at the

evacuation. He certainly was here very soon afterwards. His truthfulness is acknowledged on all hands.¹⁵

"A considerable detachment of infantry that had crossed during the night at Ashley Ferry, under the command of Major James Hamilton, and a company of artillery under Captain Singleton, joined at daylight, and the whole under the direction of Gen. Wayne, moved towards the British out-post at Shubrick's;¹⁶ but, before any indication of hostility could be shown, a gentleman of respectability advancing, proposed on the part of General Leslie, 'That no impediment should be offered to embarkation; in which case, he pledged himself that no injury should be done to the town. But, in the event of attack, he should use every means to insure security, and not be answerable for any consequences that might follow.' General Wayne gave a ready consent to the proposition, and immediately withdrew his troops to Accabee—not to refresh them, for they were totally destitute of food—but to prepare themselves, to make as handsome an appearance as circumstances would admit of, on the following morning. On the 14th at day-break, a gun was fired to apprise the British of the approach of the American force, which now moved forward towards the city. Arrived at their lines, as the ramparts were mounted, the Yaugers were seen retiring about fifty yards in front; and some of our officers, not in command, rode forward, and conversed with those of the army who were embarking. Orders had been issued by General Leslie, for the inhabitants to remain in their houses, and so strictly obeyed that

¹⁵*Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, First Series*, p. 369. These anecdotes are "told with transparent fidelity," says Sir George Otto Trevelyan, *American Revolution*, part 1, p. 88.

¹⁶Now "The Country Club."

the Main Guard-House had actually been taken possession of by Captain Rouvrey, of the Maryland Line, before it was known that our troops were in the city. It appeared, however, that the enemy were not without suspicion that they might receive a parting blow—for gallies in the Ashley and Cooper Rivers dropped down in a line with our troops, the whole length of the Neck; and in front of the Bay, as the cavalry moved in their view, the men of war and armed vessels were ranged, with lighted matches, and every preparation for action; but not a shot was fired on either side, and the articles of convention strictly adhered to.

In the evening Gen. Greene entered the town, and was received with respectful homage. Great rejoicing could not be expected, as the persons found in the garrison were chiefly British merchants, who remained with permission to dispose of their goods, or Americans who had submitted, and who, though rejoiced at heart, might have considered it as indecorous to have shown external manifestation of it. The guard at night was committed to the Legion; and, in a very little time, every apartment was crowded with soldiers and sailors, who had emerged from their hiding places, and surrendered themselves, or who were brought in by the patrols, being found at improper hours in the streets. On the following morning General Wayne called at an early hour at the Guard House, and handsomely said—'I wish not to take advantage of circumstances. If there are any men among you who have inadvertently remained behind, and not with the intention to quit the British standard, let them speak; they shall not be regarded as prisoners, but be immediately conveyed on board the fleet.' Nineteen

sailors, stepping forward, declared, 'That they had only remained on shore to see the end of a frolic, and that they should be glad to profit by his generous offer.' Lieutenant Middleton, with a proper compliment to General Leslie for the handsome manner in which he had prevented the town from being injured, embarked with a flag of truce, and delivered the men in his charge to Commodore Sweeney, who commanded the Naval department."

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Charleston the 24th day of January, 1783. In his message to that body Governor Mathews makes no mention whatever of any disorder accompanying the evacuation. After calling attention to his agreement with the British merchants, he uses the following language with regard to persons remaining in Charleston without permission:

"After my entrance into this town, I found a number of persons here, who had formerly been citizens of this State, but who had continued to reside under the British Government in Charleston, until its Dissolution; whose cases it was thought adviseable by the Privy Council, to refer to the General Assembly. It is therefore left with you to decide on their future Destiny.

There are also in this town, a number of persons, who are British Subjects, and who remained here after the evacuation without any condition on the part of this State. I have considered most of them as prisoners to the State, and have parolled them accordingly, untill the meeting of the Legislature. It now remains with you to determine on their several cases." "

Again in June, 1783, the Court of Sessions for the trial of criminals met in Charleston. It was pre-

¹¹*South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1783, Vol. No. 1. Charleston Library Society.

sided over by Judge Ædanus Burke, an Irishman, who although a strong patriot and democrat during the whole war, was known for his humanity and hatred of violence of any kind committed without authority of law. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he says: "

"Our citizens from a habit of putting their enemies to death, have reconciled their minds to the killing of each other; and it is too true, I fear, that man by custom, may be so brutalized, as to relish human blood the more he has shed of it. Not to mention the many assassinations in the country, no less than four men have been slain in Charlestown since we regained it."

The slayers of these four men were brought to trial before him at that term. Had he known that *twenty-four* men had been murdered only six months before within a few hundred yards of the Court House "after we regained possession of the city" would he have used the language quoted above?

In addition to the search that has been made for direct accounts of the evacuation, the petitions by loyalists for compensation for the loss of property under the Act of Parliament giving compensation for losses in the American war have been examined. Any loyalists who were hanged must have had heirs, and, if the victims were reputable citizens, as stated by Judge Jones, though Mr. Smith does not so describe them, they probably had property which was seized or destroyed, but no statements with regard to personal outrages are found in any of the petitions filed either personally or by legal representatives.

It is to be expected that at some future time still further contemporary accounts may be discovered, but enough has been published here to warrant the hope that Professor Smith, when he publishes the next edition of his work, will omit this charge, or at least call

²⁹S. C. Gazette and General Advertiser, June 10, 1783.

attention to the fact that it has been questioned on good authority.

It may be of interest in this connection to know the numbers of persons, not counting the troops, who left Charleston on the fleet. The return has been published before. "

RETURN OF PEOPLE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTOWN,
13th DECEMBER, 1782.

From Whence Embarked.	To What Place.	Whites.				Total.
		Men.	Women.	Chil'd'n.	Blacks.	
Charlestown	Jamaica	600	300	378	2,613	3,891
	East Florida . .	630	306	337	1,653	2,926
	" "	166	57	119	553	900
	England	137	74	63	50	324
	Halifax	163	133	121	53	470
	New York	100	40	50	50	240
	St. Lucia	20	350	370
		1,816	910	1,068	5,327	9,121

¹⁹Mass. Historical Society Miscellaneous Papers, 1769-1793. Vol. V, p. 139.

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the October Number.)

Marriages.

1763.

Doct^r: W^m Pillans C Town Mary Hayne S. C Town
 April 10
 Lord W^m Campbell Scotland Sarah Izard S. C Town
 April 17
 John Rutledge C T Eliza Grimke S C T May 1
 Tho^s Loughton Smith C T Elliz Inglis S C T May 29
 John Troup C T Frances Gordon S C T May 30
 Jacob Motte C T Ann Pickering W C T June
 Elias Vanderhorst C T Mary Cooper S C T July 12
 William Baker C T Martha Screven S. Ja^s Isl^a July 17
 John Champneys C T Ann Livingston S C T Nov 3

1764

John Allston Winyaw Mary Faucheraud S C Town June
 John Limmocks S^t Bart Elizabeth Sleigh S^t Bart Nov^r 9
 Joseph Ladson Plant: S^t Bart Martha Hampton S
 S^t Bart Nov^r 22
 Benjⁿ. Singleton Pl: S^t Bart Elizabeth S^t John S
 S^t Bart Dec^r 10
 Jacob Glesson Ann Hipp Dec^r 20
 James Postell Esq^r P: S^t Bart Cather: Douxaint C
 Town Dec^r 30
 Geo Abbot Hall C T Lois Mathewes S C Town Feb: 14
 Maurice Simons C T Mary Mitchel S P Geo. July 19.
 Tho^s Foley Capt Ship Escorte Catherine Melechamps S.
 S^t And^r. Nov^r 4
 W^m Henry Drayton C Town Dorothy Golightly S C T
 Marc 29
 James Fitch S^t Pauls Helen Campbell S C T July 28

Peter Bacot C Town Elis: Hamond S Nov' 11
 Henry Smith Goose Creek. Elis: Ball S S' John
 Dec' 13
 Rob't Gibbes Esq' Jn° Island Sarah Reeves S Beaufort
 June

1765.

Gideon Dupont Jun' S' Bar Ann Jackson Spins S'
 Bar January 6
 John Hatfield Chandler C Town Sarah Swallows S C T
 Janu 6
 Benjⁿ Garden Planter Prince W^m: Amelia Goddin S
 S' George Jan: 17
 Capt: Jn° Jennings Bermuda Mary Dutarque S' Tho':
 Jan 20
 John S Dart Merch: Cha Town Martha Motte S C T
 Janu 23
 Ja': Evans alias Cunningham Martha Givens S Beauf':
 Feb: 4
 Thomas Hall Dorothy Jones S' Bar Feb 7
 George Crofts Merch C Town Eliza: Leger C T Feb. 14
 D' Michael Hacket S' Pauls Eliza White W Monks
 Corner Feb. 14
 Timothy Dargan S' Bart Ann Beasley S' Bart Feb. 19
 Lambert Lance Merc: C Town Ann Magd: Kerne S
 C Town Feb. 21
 W^m Smith Planter Elizabeth Dalton S' Bar Feb 23
 John Palmer Ann Greaves March 21
 David Bruce Merch: C Town Eleanor Dryden S C T
 April 7
 Thomas Yeomans Dorcas Fendin April 10
 Benjamin Waring, Planter, Esq. S' George Ann Waring
 Spin S' George April 18
 William Gould Ann Clark S' Bart April 15
 Joseph Law Planter S' Bart Mary Bradwell S S' B
 April 23
 Richard Williamson Planter S' Pauls Tobitha Eddings S
 S' Pauls April 23

Richard Walter Merchant Dorchester Harriet Cantey S
C. Church May 2^d:
Andrew Reid Rope M: C Town Eliza: Sarrazin S C T
May 5
Jn^o Theus Jn^o Island — Simmons W Jn^o Is. May
John Lambright, Shoem S' Bart Sarah Boggs S S' Bart
June 6
Thomas Waring Mer Cha Town Mary Waring S. S'
Geo: June 13
Thomas Grimball Att' ditto Mary Prioleau S C T
June 23
Champernoun W^m Son Pl. S' Pauls Charlotte Mazyck S
C T July 4
Jn^o Nevin Isabella Orr S July 14
John Mitchell Planter S' Pauls — M'Pherson W C T
July 18
Isaac Hayne Planter S' Bart Eliza: Hutson S C T
July 18
D' John Powell S' Helena Martha Meggett S S' Helena
Sept' 3
W^m Saxby Colt Carpenter S' Bart Elizabeth Millar
S' Barth Aug' 29
C F Chevalier Dancing M S' Bart Sarah Fullerton W
S' Bart Sep': 1
Benjⁿ: Eddings Planter Edisto Mary Bailly Sep' 20
W^m Gregory Ann Leacroft Oct 20
W^m Hope Mer: Beaufort Mary Smith S Beauf.
October 25
Rob' Watts Jane Ferguson Nov' 21
Thomas Timmons S' Bart Susanna Timmons S' Bart
Dec' 2
W^m Webber Overseer S' Bart Sarah Smith Dec' 5
John Thompson S' Bart Johanna Kilvart April 10
Richard Stevens Plan. Beaufort Mary Smith Beaufort
Dec' 18
John Hughes Ann Dinsley Dec' 28
Tho' Grange S' Bart Sarah Singleton S' Bart Dec' 31
John Rosse Eliz M'Gilvray W C T Jan'

Alex' Walker C Town Ann Fairchild S S' Paul June
 William Scott S' And^r. Sarah Brailsford S S' George
 Oct' 17
 Laclan McIntosh S' And^r Elis Smith S S' And^r Oct' 17
 Robert Rowand C To- Mary McKewn S' Paul Sept' 12

1766.

Andrew Hibben C T — Winwood W. C. C. P.
 Jan. 8
 Robert Allyn S' Bar Sarah Jerdan Jan^r: 1
 John Eustace S' Bar Ann Thomas W S' Bar Jan: 12
 W^m Baker S' Bar Ann Sanders W S' Bart Jan 13
 James Skirving Jun' S' Bart Sarah Vinson S S' Bart
 Jan 16
 W^m Findlay S' Bart Mary Boswood S S' Bart Jany 28
 W^m Cummins Ann Watkins Feb^r: 10
 Tho^s. Buer Jacksonburg Rachel Bailly W S' Bar Feb 13
 Phil Smith Esq^r: S' Bart Eliza: Stobo W S' Pauls
 April 17
 James Creighton C Town Leslie Anderson S S' Bar^t
 March 6
 Benjⁿ: Villepontoux C Town Jane Dupont S S' Peter
 April 1
 Josiah Dupont S' Bart Ann Dupont S S' Bart April 1
 Charles Odinsell S' Pauls Sarah Livingston W S' Pauls
 April 3
 W^m Skirving S' Bart Mary Sheheveral S S' Pauls
 April 10
 Barnard Elliott C Town Mary Elliott S S' Pauls
 April 27
 Thomas Baker C Town Esther Baker S S' Andrew
 Edward Bower S' Pauls Mary Hyatt S S' Bart April 29
 Samuel Boswood S' Bart Sarah Hippe S' Bart April 29
 Joseph Wood Mary Sullivan April 30
 Francis Browne Mary Boone May 21
 Joseph Spry S' Pauls Cather: Tookerman S S' Bart
 May 29

Tho^s Jones C T Mary Townsend S C T June 4
 Jacob Donnom S^t Bart Catherine Kirk June 10
 James Caveneau S^t Bart Mary Douglas W S^t Bart
 June 3
 Jacob Stevens Jun^r S^t Bart Mary Gough S S^t Bart
 July 3
 Alex^r Gillon C T Mary Cripps W C T — 6
 John Sharpless S^t Bart Ann Sleigh S S^t Bart July 17
 Thomas Bole S^t George Jane Clifford S S^t Bart
 July 22
 Edward Splatt S^t Pauls Esther Dean S S^t Pauls July 24
 Lionel Chalmers C T Elizabeth Warden C T Aug. 2
 Joseph Loyd Sarah Mitchel Aug: 20
 James Whaley S^t Bart Sarah Denny Sept^r. 7
 Alex^r Michie C T Henrietta Carroll S C T — 9
 John Dawney Sarah Storey Sept^r 23
 Joseph Bee S^t Pauls Ester Ferguson S S^t Bart Oct^r 2.
 Samuel Wadingham S^t Bart Rebecca Shoemaker S
 S^t Bart Oct^r: 28
 Samuel Prioleau Jun^r C Town Catherine Gordon S
 S^t Johns Oct: 9
 Francis Clayton Mary Colcock S Nov^r 16
 Alex^r: Mackey Mary Williams Nov^r 26
 Benj. Guerard C T Sarah Middleton S Beauf — 29
 John Evans Jun^r Sarah Fripp Nov^r 26
 Gabriel Stock Ann Hampton S S^t Bar Dec^r 3
 James Postel Esq Dorchester Elizabeth Girardeau S^t B
 John Mathewes Esq C Town Mary Wragg C Town
 Dec^r 8
 W^m Somersall S^t Christo Sarah Legare S C T D—11
 [The above line erased in original.]
 Hugh Campbell Jacks^{burg} Eliza Reily S^t Pauls
 April 16
 William Swinton S^t Pauls Sarah Baron W S^t Bart
 June 12th
 Tho^s Skottowe Lucia Bellinger S Dec: 30th
 John Barnwell Beaufort Eliz Fenwick S C Town
 Jan 30th

Tho^s Lind Catherine Smith Dec: 30
 Robert Hume Goose creek Susannah Hume^s S S^t Tho^s
 Ap^t 24
 George Baillie Joanna Crook S Dec: 30
 John Harleston S^t Johns Elis: Faucheraud S C T
 Ap^t 24
 Tho^s Fuller S^t And^m Elis: Miles^s W Sep^r 7
 Cap^t Jn^o Moncrief Mary Fley S Sep^r 29
 Alex^r Chisolm C T Christiana Chisolm S. C. T. Oct^r 5

1767.

Andrew Cunningham C Town Marg^t: Cochran^s W
 S^t Bart Jan^r 4th
 Joseph Dobbins Mary Grange S^t Bart Jan^r 8
 W^m Somersel West Indies Sarah Legare S S Town
 Jan 16
 John Mathewes C Town Ann Hervey S C Town
 Feb 22
 James Fraser P Williams Marg^t: Prioleau S P W^m.
 Feb 2 --
 Henry DeSaussure ditto Jane McPhersons S ditto
 Feb 22
 Thomas Netherclift C Town Ann McQueen S C Town
 Feb: 22
 James Hazel Jun^r Susan Foissin Santee March 6
 Anthony La Motte C Town Dorcas Randall S C T March 8
 William Cattell S^t Andrews Sabina Lynch S C T d^o:
 James Gordon C Town Cat: Smith S N York March 10
 John Huger D^o --- Charlotte Motte S C T March 15
 Edmund Bellinger S^t Bart Mary Cossens S Georgia D^o --
 Thomas Hartly Stono Mary Hyatt W S^t Bart March 26
 Hugh Thompson S^t Bart Mary Penny W S^t Bart
 March 29

¹The church register of St. Thomas and St. Denis gives the marriage of Robert Hume and Susanna Quash, April 24, 1766.

²She was Elizabeth Mellirchamp, and married Edward Miles in 1760.

³The widow of D^r. John Cochran—S. C. Gazette, Jan. 5, 1767.

Thomas White S' Bart Rebecca Harden S S' Bart
 April 15
 John Connor Cather: Rolles S' Bart April 21
 Benjⁿ Seabrook Sarah Calder Edisto May 1
 Joseph Dobson Eliza: Nichols May 3
 Richard Martin S' Bart Martha Woodcroft S S' Bart
 May 6
 John Jones Marg Hamilton May 14
 John Millis Rebecca Swansey May 31
 John Moore Sarah Fletcher June 9
 Benjⁿ: Toomer Mary Nichols June 10
 James Jones S' Bart Ann Vinson S S' Bart June 15
 Samuel Nichols Ann Ferguson June 25
 Francis Rose S' Andrew Eliz: Linning S C Town
 July 3
 Patrick Carrol S' Bart Mary Brown July 6
 James Graham Georgia Sarah Stuart S C Town July 16
 Benjⁿ: Huger C Town Mary Golightly S S' Bart
 Aug 1
 Joseph Baynard Eliz: Hosford July 25
 John Anderson S' Bar Beatrix Gordon W S' Bart
 Aug 1
 John Baker C Town Amy Legare S C Town
 Oct: 13
 John Burn Esq D° - - Ann Baron W D°
 James Stanyarne Jn° Island Henrietta Raven W D°
 Alex^r Alexander C Town Rachel Anderson S D°
 David Guerard Santee Judith de S' Julien S D°
 Edward Griffith C Town Martha Miles S S' Bart
 Nov^r: 19
 George Blakie Eliz: Rosse W C Town Nov^r: 22
 Thomas Bell Anne Murray
 James Saunds C Town Hannah Dewick S
 Dorch: Dec 4
 Hon: Tho^s Skottowe^s Esq D° Lucia Bellinger S A. River
 Dec 30

*This marriage took place in Dec., 1766, and is so recorded in the Hayne Record, then repeated here.

Gabriel Capers S^t Thomas Mart: Wetherston S. C Town
 Dec^r 1
 Edward Thomas S^t Johns Ann Gibbes S C Town
 Sep^r 29
 Peter Valton C Town Eliz Timothy S D^o
 Nov^r 3
 John M^cCall C Town Charlotte Glen D^o
 Nov 9 Tim^s Nov^r 17
 Robert Beard before Nov^r 30. Tim. Mary Colles S D^o
 Dec^r 8
 Daniel Stevens C Town Patience Norton D^o
 Dec^r 6: Tim
 Wilson Cook S^t Bart Sarah Newton W S^t Bart Dec^r 15
 Edward Oats C T — Walker S March
 D^r John Delahowe C T — Boyd W C T Ap^l 23
 Tho^s Savage C T Mary Butler S Georgia Ap^l 21
 Frances Varambant C T Angelica La Tour S C T
 July 27
 Anthony Toomer C T Ann Warham S C T Aug^t 2
 George Greenland Charlotte Warley S Dec^r.
 [The above line erased in original.]
 George Thomson C T Jean Yorston S Scotland
 W^m Haggot England — Walter S Dec^r [13]
 Ralph Izard May 1st S^o Caro Alice Delancy S N York
 Daniel Price Eleanor Jones S April
 Rob^t Swainston Watbro Deborah Sabb S S^t Tho^s
 Feb: 15
 Jn^r Lord — Carver Marg^t Brown S Goose creek Feb. 19
 And^w Rutledge C T Elis Gadsden S C T Sept^r: 24

1768.

Richard Nicolls C Town Ann M^cGaw S C T Jan —
 Daniel Horry Esq^r Santee Harriet Pinckney S C Town
 Feb:

^sRefers to Timothy's paper, the *South Carolina Gazette*, there being two other papers at this period, the *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, edited by Charles Crouch, and the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, edited by Robert Wells.

Charles Shephard C Town Eliz: Radcliffe S C Town
Feb

David Dott C Town Sarah Baker S Ash: Riv^r Feb 13th

Rev^d Jn^o Thomas C Town Mary Lamboll S C Town
Feb:

Jn^o Richardson S^t Augustine Amy Welchuysen S. C T
Mar: 27- T

Jn^o Bull Esq^r C Town Eleanor Purry S Beaufort
March 31. T

Roger Smith C Town Mary Rutledge S C Town
April 7. T

W^m Brisbane C Town Eunace Stevens S S^t Andrews
April

Nathaniel Fuller S^t Andrews Ann Fuller S S^t Andrew
April

Tho^s Osborne S^t Bartho: Catherine Spry W S^t Pauls
May

Francis Roche S^t Thom^s: Mary Jennings S^t May

Charles Motte C Town Eliza: Roche S S^t Thom^s May

Jacob Deveaux C Town Eliza: Barnwell S Beaufort
June

James M^r Kensie C Town Ann Immer W Purrysburg
July

Jn^o Bohum Girardeau S^t Barth Hannah Maybank W
S^t Barth Aug: 18th

Rev^d Jn^o Tonge S^t Pauls Susan: Perry S S^t Pauls
Sept: 5 T

Francis Baker C Town Ann Simkins S C Town Sept:

Rob^t Dillon C Town Christian Chiffelle S Purrysburg
Oct: 6. T

Bennet Oldham C Town M^{rs} M^cCartey Beaufort Oct:

W^m Richardson C Town Ann Guignard S S^t: Oct: [11]

Thomas Doughty C Town Mary Legare S C Town
Oct: 10th. T

Sam^l Thomas } Oct^r 30 St: Jane Douxsaint S C Town
Nov:

Jn^o Colcock } Tim C Town Amelia Jones S S Town
Nov^r

Richard Waring S^t George Ann Branford S S^t James
Nov^r
Nehemiah Rivers James Isl^d: Bulah Law S Nov^r
James Christie Hepsibah Rose S S^t Pauls Nov^r 19. T
John Scott C Town Sar: Perronneau S C Town Dec^r
Thomas Ladson Johns Isl^d: Mary Cole S Johns Island
Dec^r
Isaac Drose Dorchester Mary Eli: Drose Dorchester
Dec^r:
Nathaniel Barnwell Beaufort Eliza: Wait S Wadmelow
I Dec^r:
Richard Neitcher [?] Chehaw Martha Waley Hutsons Is
Ap^t 4
James Roulain Angelica Varambaut W. July 18
James Cook Prov: Surveyor Sarah Millhouse S Camden
Sept^r 15

1769.

Jn Amory Elis: Cantle W Jan^r
Richard Todd Elis: Winborn S Jan^r
John Horlbeck Elis: Gallman W Feb^r:
Arnout Seermerhorn Mary Mackey W Feb: 23
Turner Vardell Elis: Tucker S April
D^r Alex^r Fitzgerald N^o Carol Beatty W S^t Bart May 11
D^r W^m Remington Edisto Ann Eaton Edisto May 14
John Webb C Town Mary Doughty S C Town Jan:
William Skirving S^t Pauls Anne Holland Hutchinson S
S^t Bart Jan 12:
Benjⁿ Lewis Merchant W Indies Fran: Clau: Timothy S
C Town Jan
Stephen Drayton Esq^r S^t Lukes Elizab: Waring S
C Town Jan
William Wragg Esq^r C Town Henrietta Wragg S
C Town Feb 5
John Savage Ninety Six Ann Gaillard S Feb:
Capt George Higgins Snow Portland Eliza: Collis S
C Town Feb. 12th
William Lee C Town Ann Theus S C Town Feb:

Basil Cowper Georgia Mary Smith S Georgia Feb:
 James Skirving Esq^r C Town Charl: Mathewes W
 C Town Marc: 18
 William Telfair Georgia Elisa: Bellinger S S^t Andrews
 Mar 21
 Roger Pinckney Esq^r C Town Sarah Hume W S^t Johns
 Mar 26
 James Hervey C Town Mary Gibbes S S^t Bart Mar 23
 Thomas Walter C Town Ann Lesesne S Daniels Isld
 Mar 26
 John M^cKensie Esq^r C Town Sarah Smith S C Town
 April 3
 James Cassells Esq^r C Town Ann Mann S Blk River
 Mar
 Alexander Wright Georgia Eliz. Izzard S Goosecreek
 Apr: 6
 D^r George Haig S^t Pauls Sarah M^cKewn S S^t Pauls
 May 2
 John Perkins Prince Will^m: Sarah Cossens S Georgia
 Apr.
 William Johnson C Town Sarah Nightingale S. C Town
 May 15
 Thomas Corbett C Town Margaret Harleston S June 8
 Jn^o Bull C Town Sarah Philips S Jamaica July 16
 Goddin Guerard Prince Wil^m: Ann Mathewes S. C Town
 Aug 23
 D^r Archib: M^cNeil C Town Eliza: Postell S Dorchester
 Sept:
 Richard Wayne C Town Eliza: Clifford S S^t Bartho
 Sep^t: 14
 Jn^o Brailsford C Town Eliza: Muncreef S C Town
 Nov^r: 30
 Paul Trapier Esq^r Geo: Town M^{rs} Waties W. June
 Cha^s: August: Steward Capt Reg^t: Sarah Powell S
 Pedee River June 15
 Peter Boquet C Town M^cLaughlan S S^t Pauls June
 William Miles Ashepoo Mary Elliott S S^t Andrews
 Oct^r: 26

George Ancrom C Town Cather: Porcher S C Town
 Nov^r 27
 Eli Kershaw Rockingham Mary Canty S Cambden
 Nov^r 19
 Peter Coustiell Jacksonsb^r: Mary Hext W S^t Bart
 Henry Webster Ditto Susanna Ford W Round O
 May 18
 Robert Little Jacksonburg Ann Hext W. Jacksonb^r:
 June 8
 *Thomas Smith S^t Bart— Hannah Cockran S Chehaws
 Mar. 22
 Robert Hawie Susannah Lesesne Dec 14
 *Roger Smith Mary Rutledge April
 Bernard Beekman Elis: Scott W. Dec 14
 *Nathaniel Fuller Ann Fuller S. April
 *W^m Brisbane — Stevens S. April
 *Mathias Hutchinson Jane Perdriau S June
 John Wilson Mary Rivers S. Dec^r: 14.

*These names have lines drawn through them in the original.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

South Carolina

The above Plan represents the Form and Shape of One Hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts situated in Stranville County on the South west side of Cambridge River bearing and bounding to the North-eastward on the said River to the south-eastward on Capt. John. Blincoe land to the northward on Mr. the prior Bredin land and to the North-eastward on a small Creek and North bearing to Mr. John. Blincoe. About Thirty acres of the said One hundred acres are let out on this 1st day and Street with certain To be set apart and reserved for the use of a Chapel and Free school and also a house of ease for a Monk or priest near the center of the town which is called and known by the name of REDNOR, and whereby concluding being the remaining space of the said One hundred acres as also the square reserved and appropriated to the women and land now for a common. It is said Town of Gloucester for the use and benefit of the franchised thereof for ever which said Town and Common are laid out for the purposes aforesaid and a Plot thereof certified that of the 1st day of August Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and thirty four.

Mr. Bull

Reduced to One-Third of Original Size



a scale of Ten Chains 66 feet to a chain and
Two Chains in a Fath.



Chas. John Palmer Land

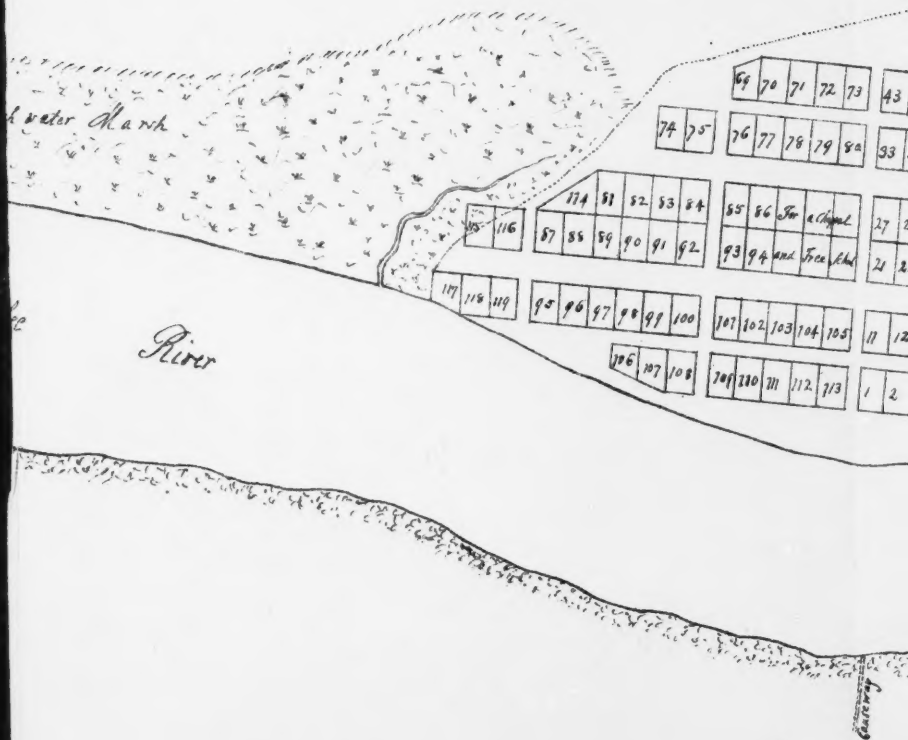
Constance

Fresh water

Part of Stephen Ball's Land.

1720 The course of this line which is the bound of the Common

The Common containing Twenty Acres







RADNOR, EDMUNDSBURY AND JACKSON- BOROUGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

RADNOR.

The town of Radnor was another of the early projected towns in lower South Carolina that attained to but a short lived existence. Among the Baronies granted by the Lords Proprietors of the Province towards the end of their dominion, was one of 12,000 acres to Charles Edwards on 25 October, 1726. Altho' the grant was to Charles Edwards, it was really for Thomas Lowndes, in whose favor a declaration to that effect was made by Edwards on 5th July, 1727. One half of this Barony was by Lowndes transferred (8th September, 1732) to the Honorable William Bull, afterwards for some years Lieutenant Governor of the Province.¹

The Barony as surveyed out, was in two tracts—one of 10,000 acres and the other of 2,000 acres. Bull obtaining one-half or 5,000 acres of the first tract and 1,000 acres of the other. Both these tracts were in what was then Granville County, and is now Beaufort County, between the Combahee River and Pocotaligo River.

The first tract he settled himself, part of it forming his Sheldon plantation. To his son, Stephen Bull, he apparently gave the whole or a part of the smaller tract of 1,000 acres, which was known as "Newbury." On an adjacent tract, lying on the Combahee River, he laid out the town of Radnor.

According to the maps the town was laid out in 1734. No entry has been found on the minutes of the Council when this plan was approved by the Council as then required by Statute; but on 11 March, 1737, an Act was passed by the General Assembly² reciting:

"Whereas, the inhabitants on both sides of Comba-

¹M. C. O.—Charleston County, Book S, p. 86.

²Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 6, p. 625.

"hee River near the ferry, by their petition to the General Assembly of this Province, have set forth the disadvantages they are under by being at too great a distance from any public market to dispose of the produce of their plantations, and praying to be relieved by a law to be passed for appointing a fair and markets in the town of Radnor on the said river in Granville County; and whereas, it appears that the said town is situate in the most convenient place on that river through which the high road leading from Charlestown to Port Royal and Purrysburg passes and that a common of about seventy acres of land joining to the said town is given by the Honorable William Bull, Esquire, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the same, and also a square piece of land laid out for a market place and certain lots of land for a chappel and free school in the said town of Radnor as appears by the plan or survey of the said town hereunto annexed, certified the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four by the said William Bull."

The Act then provides that an open public market shall be held in this market place in Radnor free from any toll for seven years, and to be held every Tuesday and Saturday, and that two fairs shall annually be held there, one to begin on the second Tuesday in May, and end on the next Friday, and the other to begin on the second Tuesday in October and end on the next Friday.

The town had been located at the ferry over Combahee River where the high road from Beaufort to Charleston crossed the river. This road had been laid out under an Act passed in 1711¹ and the high road and ferry are in the same place today as then laid out.

On 8th March, 1741, an Act was passed² directing

¹Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 9, p. 14.

²Ibid, p. 116.

the building of a good and substantial bridge over Combahee River from the causeway to the Town of Radnor. The bridge must have been built and no doubt shared the fate of most bridges of the kind at that period, viz: to be carried away by flood or freshet, for in July, 1766, another Act was passed⁵ establishing a ferry over Combahee River from Combahee causey to the opposite shore "where a bridge lately stood" in lieu of the bridge and vesting the ferry in Stephen Bull for 14 years. The bridge seems never to have been rebuilt, as the later Acts all refer to, and grant it as a ferry.

In November, 1763,⁶ a petition was presented to the Provincial Council by certain inhabitants of Granville and Colleton Counties, stating that if the Town of Radnor, which is situated on the south side of Combahee River, was made a port of entry for loading and unloading ships of burden, it being the most convenient place for such purpose between Charlestown and Port Royal, it would encourage people to settle there.

What action the Council took does not appear and neither Statutes nor Council Orders seem to have availed in building up Radnor. The town—if town it really ever was—disappears from mention.

It is denoted as a town on de Brahm's map made in 1757, but it is not on Mouzon's map of 1775, and there is no further mention of it as such in the Statutes.

The record does not disclose many sales of lots by Bull, and by his will, which was made in April, 1750, he devises a large number of lots to his children and grandson as if he still held, not having been able to dispose of them, viz: To his daughter Mary Henrietta—lots 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66; to his son William, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 68; to his son-in-law

⁵Ibid, p. 217.

⁶Minutes of Council for 1763, p. 396.

Thomas Drayton—lots 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 91, 92, 83, 84, 85, 86, and to his grandson Stephen Bull—lots 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

The map published with this is taken from one in the office of the State Historical Commission at Columbia, and is no doubt either the original mentioned in the Act of 1737 or an authentic copy.

EDMUNDSBURY.

The Town of Edmundsbury, sometimes misspelt Edmondsbury, was located on the west bank of the Ashepoo River, where the main public road from Charles Town to the southward crossed that river. It was situated on a tract of 600 acres on the Ashepoo River originally granted to the first Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, as part of his patent for 48,000 acres. By his will, dated 10th October, 1705, Landgrave Edmund Bellinger devised this tract to his son Thomas Bellinger, who dying intestate, it went to his brother Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave of that name.¹

The Town was laid out in 1740 on a part of this 600 acres, apparently not during the lifetime of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, but presumably received its name from him.

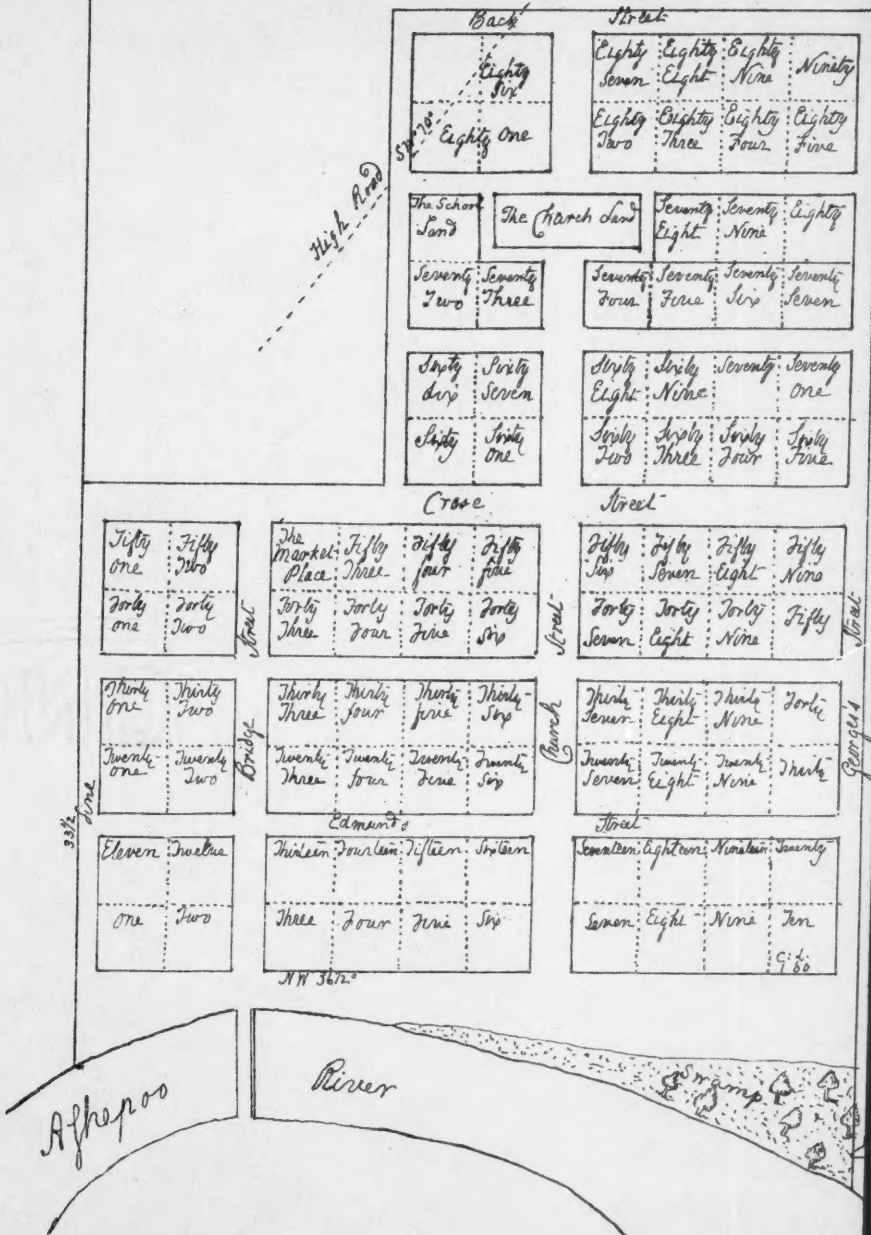
The public road crossing the river where the Town was subsequently located, was originally laid out under an Act passed 10th November, 1711, which directed that a road be laid out from St. Helena and Port Royal, to that part of Ashepoo River most convenient for crossing said river in the road to Charleston, and appointed Mr. Edward Bellinger one of the commissioners for the purpose.²

By an Act passed on 5th March, 1736/7, the commissioners are directed to build "a good and substantial "bridge over Ashepoo River at the place where the

¹Office Hist. Com". S. C. Memorial, Bk. 3, p. 136.

²Statutes at Large, S. C., Vol. IX, p. 14.

16 1/2 Acres



Reduced One-Half of Original Size

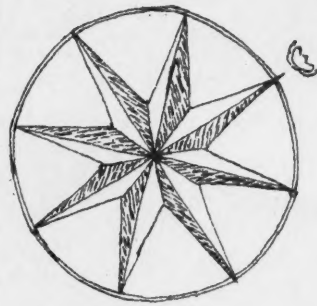
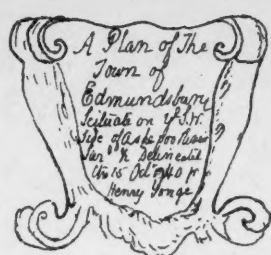
1



A simple line drawing of a river. A curved line represents the river's edge, and the word "River" is written in cursive above it. The riverbed is indicated by a series of small dots.

Reduced One-Half

Shade



Street

Street

Eighty Seven	Eighty Eight	Eighty Nine	Ninety
Eighty Two	Eighty Three	Eighty Four	Eighty Five

Arch Land

Seventy Eight	Seventy Nine	Eighty
Seventy Four	Seventy Five	Seventy Six

Seventy Eight	Seventy Nine	Eighty	Eighty One
Seventy Two	Seventy Three	Seventy Four	Seventy Five

Street

Fifty Six	Fifty Seven	Fifty Eight	Fifty Nine
Forty Seven	Forty Eight	Forty Nine	Fifty

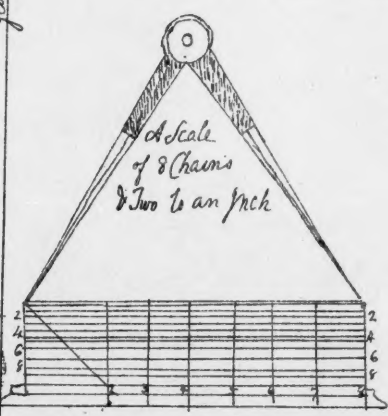
Street

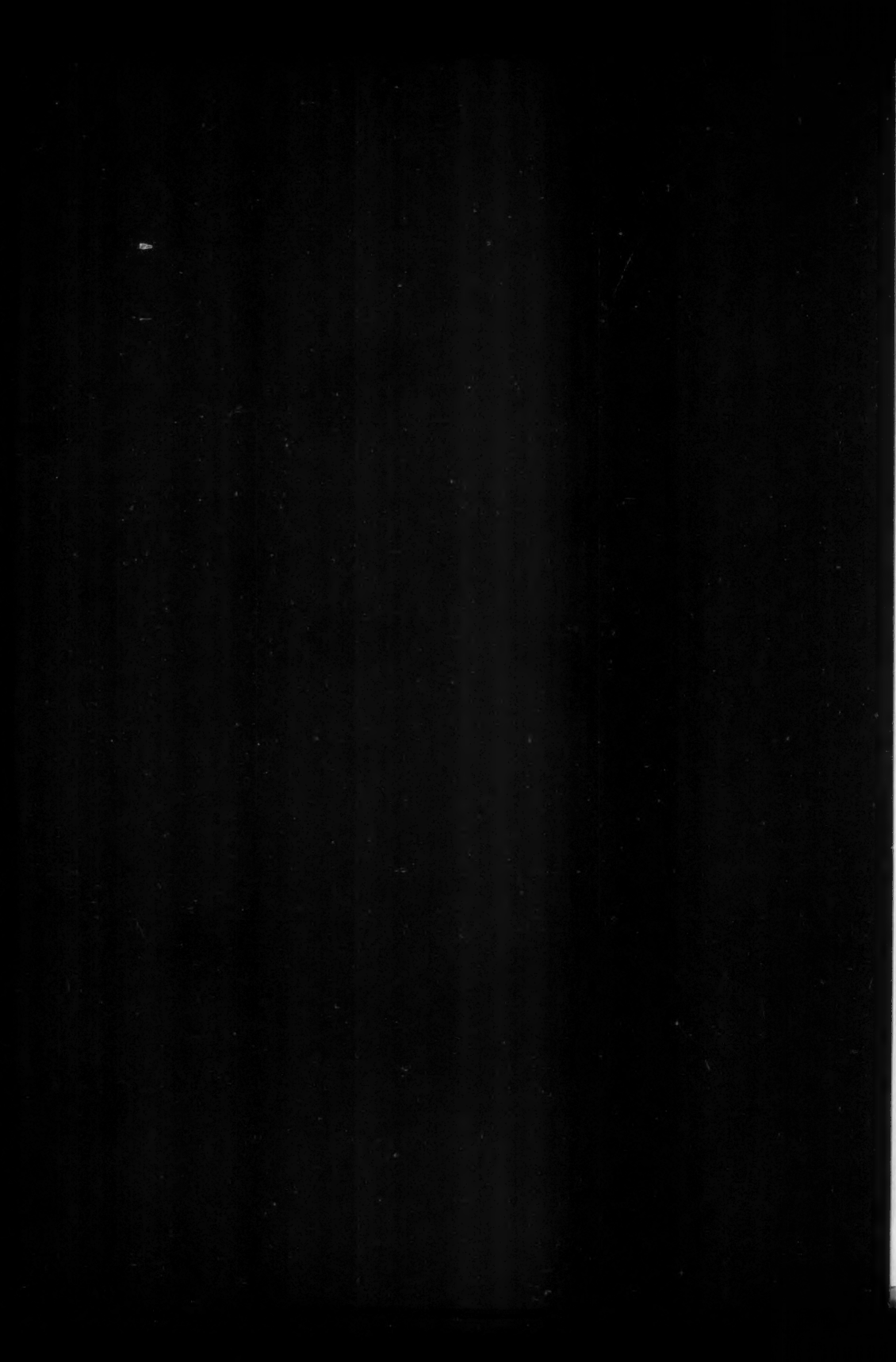
Thirty Seven	Thirty Eight	Thirty Nine	Forty
Thirty Two	Thirty Three	Thirty Four	Thirty Five

Street

Street

Seventeen	Eighteen	Nineteen	Twenty
Seventeen	Eighteen	Nineteen	Twenty





"high road leading from Charles Town to Port Royal
 "now crosses the same that is to say, from that part
 "of a bluff on the plantation of Mr. Edmund Bellinger
 "commonly called Oketys where the said high road is
 "now laid out to the land of Benjamin Godin Esq' op-
 "posite thereto on the said river."³

Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave, left a will dated 21 February, 1739.⁴

He died about 5 March, 1739, as on that day his burial is recorded in the Parish Register of St. Andrew's. His will is not now to be found on record. The will books of that date are non-existent, but his will is recited in deeds executed by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellinger, who was his executrix.⁵ The record does not show that any lots in Edmondsbury were transferred before his death, nor is there any mention in the deeds examined on the record of any part of his will referring to the Town.

The first public mention of the Town is in the statute of 8th March, 1741⁶. By that statute the commissioners were directed to lay out and keep in repair a road from the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, near Ashepoo Bridge, into the Salt Catcher road.

In the volume of the Council Journal for 1742 the following occurs under date of 28th May, 1742:

"A Plan of the Town of St. Edmondsbury, situated
 "on the South side of Ashepoo river, in the Parish of
 "St. Bartholomew, in Colleton County in the Province
 "of South Carolina was laid before his Honor, the Lieut.
 "Govr. in Council and a Majority of His Majesty's
 "Hon^{ble} Council being present for approbation and the
 "same was thereupon accordingly approved of by His
 "Honor, the Lieut: Gov' in Council Pursuant to the

³Ibid., p. 56.

⁴M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G. G., p. 162.

⁵M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 10.

⁶Statutes at Large, Vol. IX, p. 118.

"Act of Gen^l. Assembly in that case made and provided."^{ed.}

In November, 1744, two lots, N^o. 3 and 13, in Edmondsbury, were conveyed by Elizabeth Bellinger, widow and executrix of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, to William Buchanan of St. Helena Parish Merchant,⁷ one of these lots, N^o. 13, had been previously sold to Richard Webb, who transferred his interest to William Buchanan. From the description of the lots in this deed it appears that one street, fronting on the river, was known as the "Bay."

This word "bay" is one which seems very generally to have been applied in Lower South Carolina at that period in Towns on rivers or water courses, to the streets which fronted directly on the water.

Very few transfers of lots appear on record, and there is little except the scanty notices in the public statutes to show anything of the history of the Town.

An Act was passed 25 May, 1745,⁸ for founding and establishing a Chapel of Ease at the Town of Edmondsbury. This statute recites; that a petition had been presented, stating that the Town or Village of Edmondsbury on Ashepoo River was very conveniently situated for a Chapel. This Chapel was commenced in 1753, and built of brick and sufficiently finished in 1760 as to be used for divine worship.⁹ It fell down in 1810 and was replaced by a wooden building.¹⁰

By the Act of 11 Sept., 1779,¹¹ a public ferry was established over Ashepoo river, where Ashepoo bridge stood, and vested in Edmund Bellinger, Jr., in trust for the estate of Benjamin Webb, dec^d. and Ann Bolton.

By the Act of 19 Decr., 1807,¹² it was enacted "that

⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 45.

⁸General Statutes, Vol. III, p. 652.

⁹Dalcho, p. 371.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 373.

¹¹General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 272.

¹²Ibid., p. 429.

"a toll bridge shall be established across Ashepoo river "opposite the Town of Edmondsbury in St. Bartholomew's Parish at the same place where the bridge commonly called Ashepoo bridge was formerly erected."

This bridge evidently did not long hold its own against freshet, for on 7 Decr., 1808,³³ an Act was passed providing that a public *ferry* be established on Ashepoo River, at the place laid out for the Town of Edmondsburgh, where the late toll bridge in William Skirving and Phineas Smith stood. And in December, 1815,³⁴ another Act provided that the ferry on Ashepoo river at the village of Ashepoo otherwise called Edmondsberry, should be re-established and vested in the widow and children of Phineas Pierson.

The place thus seems to have long retained the name of the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, but it is probable that all it retained was the name, and that beyond the Church and possibly the residence of a ferryman there were no other buildings.

It is put down on de Brahms map of 1757 as a village, but is not noted as such on Mouzon's map of 1775, or on Mills' Atlas of Colleton County, published in 1826, or even mentioned in the account of Colleton County in Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1825. Divine service continued to be held in the Church at Edmondsbury until the War Between the States. About the close of that war, the Church was destroyed by fire, either started by accident or set by one of the parties of the vandals who were then under the direction of the United States military commanders ravaging the lower part of the State, and it has never been rebuilt.

All that now marks the site of the Town are the ruins of the Church and the graves that surround it.

The map of the old Town published with this article

³³Ibid., p. 436.

³⁴Ibid., p. 479.

is taken from the map in the office of the Historical Commission at Columbia and is evidently the map approved by the Council at the meeting held 28 May, 1742.

JACKSONBOROUGH.

The old town of Jacksonborough was laid out about the same time as Radnor and Edmundsbury—between 1730 and 1740.

On 28 August, 1701, a grant of 400 acres on the south side of the South Edisto or Pon Pon river was made to John Jackson.¹

The main high road from Charleston, or Charles Town, to the southward as established in 1711,² crossed the Edisto river at a point opposite this tract of land granted to John Jackson. That portion of the Edisto river, from the point where it reaches Edisto Island on the coast running up for some 20 miles, and above the ferry which was afterwards well known as Parker's Ferry, was commonly denominated the Pon Pon river. The Pon Pon river was really only the lower part, the last 20 miles or thereabouts, of the South Edisto, or Edisto river.

By the Act of 12 June, 1714,³ a bridge was ordered to be built over the South Edisto river at the most convenient place on South Edisto River at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson.

By the Act of 9 Decr., 1725,⁴ it was provided that the ferry theretofore established at the plantation of James Wrixham be removed and established at the plantation of Mr. John Jackson, across the Pon Pon river.

On 9 April, 1734, another Act,⁵ directed the commissioners to rebuild a bridge over the Pon Pon river,

¹Grant Boat, 38 (Proprietary Grants,) p. 403.

²General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 14.

³Ibid., p. 33.

⁴Ibid., p. 64.

⁵Ibid., p. 86.

where the bridge formerly stood at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson. This last bridge also must have lasted not a long time, for in 1751⁶ an Act recited that the bridge formerly built over Pon Pon river had been destroyed by a flood or rising of the river, and directed the commissioners to build a good and substantial bridge over the Pon Pon, not far from where the old bridge stood.

By the will of John Jackson, made in March, 1737, and probated in May, 1748,⁷ he empowers his executors to sell "any of my lands or Town lotts not yet disposed off in Jacksonborough which my said executors shall "think fitt."

Whether this John Jackson was the same as the original grantee of the 400 acres or a descendant of the same name the record so far as examined does not disclose.

On 16 March, 1757,⁸ his executors, viz, his wife, Jean Jackson, who had by marriage become Jean Harley, and his brother, George Jackson, conveyed to Gideon Dupont, for £773 currency of South Carolina, 290 acres adjoining the village of Jacksonborough, being part of the original grant of 400 acres out of which the village was taken.

By an Act in 1779⁹ a public ferry was established over the Pon Pon river, near Jacksonborough; and by the Act of 26th February, 1786,¹⁰ the Commissioners of the Parishes of St. Paul's and St. Bartholomew's were directed to build a bridge over the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough.

In December, 1803, an Act was passed,¹¹ which recites that the bridge across the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough

⁶Ibid., p. 156.

⁷Probate Court, Charleston County, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 43.

⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y. Y., p. 66.

⁹Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. IX, p. 271.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 312.

¹¹Ibid., p. 408.

had been carried away by the frequent passing of rafts down the river.

Lieut. Anthony Allaire, of the American Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Patrick Ferguson, on the march from Savannah to join the army under Sir Henry Clinton, in March, 1780, makes the following mention of Jacksonborough in his diary, under date of 22nd March, 1780: "After crossing, continued our march to Jacksonborough, a village containing about sixty houses, situated on Pon Pon, or Edisto river. The most of the houses are very good; the people tolerable well to live; some large store houses for rice, from which they convey it by water to Charleston market. In short, it is a pleasant little place, and well situated for trade, but the inhabitants are all Rebels—not a man remaining in the town, except two, one of whom was so sick he could not get out of bed, and the other a doctor, who had the name of a friend to Government."¹²

Jacksonborough is not mentioned in de Brahm's map of 1757, but is on both Mouzon's maps of 1775 and the reprint of 1794.

The place attained a temporary eminence when in January, 1782, the Legislature of the State was there convened—Charleston being then in the hands of the British. It was this Legislature which passed the famous confiscation and amercement Act, and for a short period Jacksonborough attained the dignity of the seat of government and the place of publication of a newspaper.

This soon passed, but Jacksonborough continued to be the County seat of Colleton County, where the Court House and Jail were located until 1817, when the County seat was by statute changed from Jacksonborough to Walterborough.

¹²King's Mt. and Its Heroes, by Draper, p. 487.

The village seems then, as other low country villages of the time situated in unhealthy localities, to have gradually gone to decay. In Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1826, it is stated: "The old court-house and jail are still standing, and two or three dwellings," and in Mills' Atlas, published in 1825, it is still noted as a village.

The construction of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, in 1859, has given a new life to the village; a village of the same name, but not on the same site as the old. The old village of Jacksonborough was located on the public road about a half mile from the present railway station on the railroad about which the new village has grown up.

The writer has been able to find no map of Jacksonborough. One existed, for the deeds refer to lots as marked on the map or "model" of the town, but no copy is now to be found among the records in Columbia.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE
PROVINCE OF SOUTH CARO-
LINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

May 9, 1682,* James Witter appeared before Robert Gibbes and made oath that he was present and saw Maurice Mathews and James Moore sign a deed conveying property to Magnus Pople. Recorded December 11, 1682. (Page 339.)

December 6, 1682, Magnus Pople, shipwright, of Carolina, conveyed to Anthony Shory a tract of land which had been conveyed to him by "Maurice Mathews & James Moore, of ye pvince of Carolina aforesd Esqrs." * * "by one Certaine Writeing or Lettr of Attorney undr the hands and seales of James Jones & his Wife, bareing date the 3d day of August (1681)" in consideration of £20, reciting that this land had been "taken up by & granted unto ye sd James Jones & Elizabeth, as by the Record of the grant thereof now remaining in ye Registrs office may appear fifty Acres of the sd Plantation lately sold by the sd James Jones Unto James Witter of sd pvince Marrinr, Conteyning Two hundred and thirty Acres of Land or thereabouts" * * "and being upon ye South side of James Towne Creek", bounding on the creek, lands of John Foster, Hugh Wigglesworth, Thomas Shory and the fifty acres sold to James Witter, being 230 acres. Witnesses: — Samways, — Atkinson and J. Oldys." Recorded December 11, 1682. (Pages 339-340.)

December 8, 1682, "Peaceable and quiett possession of Turff and Twigg" of the above mentioned premises

*Several pages from an earlier volume were bound in here, when the volume was rebound many years ago.

was given unto Anthony Shory by Magnus Pople. Witnesses: William Pharoah and Mrs. Wilkeson. (Page 340.)

August 31, 1682, Joseph Smith and Thomas Gun, cooper, entered into a contract. Recorded December 22, 1682. (Page 340.)

Commission [written in Latin] from John, Lord Berkeley, Palatine of Carolina, to James Colleton, brother of Sir Peter Colleton, constituting him a Landgrave of Carolina. Recorded January 20, 1682/3. (Page 341.)

May 10, 1682, Philip Doldridge conveyed to John Beresford an island containing seventy acres of land, which he had bought from Philip Brady, bounded by lands of John Norton and Capt. Robert Daniell. Recorded January 23, 1682/3. (Page 342.)

October 3, 1679, Joseph West, Governor, granted to Anthony Shory a tract of 200 acres of land on "Wampacheroone Creeke." Signed by Governor West, and William Fuller, Richard Conant and William Owen, members of the Council. (Page 343.)

March 20, 1782, "William Earle of Craven Pallatine and the rest of the true and absolute Proprietors of the province of Carolina", through the Governor and Council of the Province, granted unto John Stevens lot No. 23 in Charles Town. Signed by James Moore, Joseph Morton, John Archdale, Maurice Mathews and Arthur Middleton. Recorded May 12, 1683. (Page 343.)

June 4, 168 [last figure gone], the Proprietors, through the Governor and Council, granted to Paul Grimbball a tract of thirty acres of land on Cooper River. Signed by Maurice Mathews, John Godfrey, Joseph [name gone] and Arthur Middleton. [The page is much mutilated, and other names might have been torn out.] Recorded October 26 [year gone]. (Page 343.)

May 5, 1683, John Sullivan, for £20, conveyed to Christopher Smith, merchant, 150 acres of land on Ash-

ley River, originally granted to him by the Lords Proprietors. Witnesses: John Beresford, Thomas Holton and Ralph Marshall. Registered May 11, 1683. (Page 344.)

Will of Mary Crosse, widow, made August 28, 1698, and proved before Governor Blake, November 10, 1698, gave son, William Bayley, the corner lot in Charles Town, which was formerly "Capt. John Clapps whereon ye, great house stands yt. he lately lived in", together with the house and all other buildings thereon, also half of a tract of land near "Bermudas Town", containing fifty acres, which she had purchased with her son, Capt. Charles Basden, also another lot in Charles Town, which had formerly belonged to Capt. Clapp, whereon Capt. John Flavell then lived, together with all houses thereon, during his lifetime and at his death to go to her daughters, Mary Basden, widow, and Susannah Rawlins; gave daughter, Mary Basden, one half of a lot in Charles Town, next Capt. Rhett's, where Mr. Buckley had lately lived, and fronting the wharf where testatrix then lived; gave daughter, Susannah Rawlins, the other half of said lot; directed that her three lots near the Market Place in Charles Town be divided into three parts, to wit: the front to "Broad Street alias Cooper Street" and the front to the little street that runs by Dr. Franklin's and Mr. Simonds's to be divided into thirds, then said lots to be divided by straight lines running northward and southward; gave son, William Bayley, the third part of the lots which lay westward for life, to go to Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins at his death; gave easternmost third of the lots to Susannah Rawlins; gave the third part of the lots, which lay between the other two, to Mary Basden; directed the half town lot purchased of Henry Samways, and lying southward of the two lots that were formerly Capt. Clapp's, to be sold to pay her

debts; gave her two daughters all of her household goods; gave Mary Basden an Indian girl, Rayner; gave son and daughters all of her shop goods and all property not mentioned in the will, to be equally distributed among them; appointed William Bayley and Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins, executor and executrixes. Witnesses: Mildred Shory, Ann Pawley, Edith Hyrne, Jonathan Armory. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., March 6, 1700. (Part on page 345 and the rest on page 368 of the present volume, the pages having been so mixed in rebinding.)

Will of Edward Rawlins, of Charles Town, Carolina, made September 24, 1699, and proved June 17, 1700, before Governor Blake, gave wife, Susannah Rawlins, all of his estate, real and personal, for life, allowing her the privilege of selling, or disposing of it, as she should have occasion, for her maintenance, and the bringing up of his children, and at her death the estate was to be distributed equally among such of his children as were then living, and in case all of his children should die it was to be divided equally between the children of Charles Basden and William Bayley, gentleman; appointed wife Susannah executrix, and after her death Robert Daniell, James Stanyarne and Capt. Job Howes were to act as executors. Witnesses: John Buckley, Capt. William Smith, John Cock, Jr., William Welch. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., June 17, 1700. (Pages 346-347.)

October 6, 1685, the undernamed officers of the Province took the following oath:

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed doe promise to beare faith and true allegiance to our Sovraigne Lord King James the Second his heires and Successors and fidelitie and submission to the Lords Proprietors and the forme of Government by them established by their Fundamentall Constitutions"

Joseph Morton, John Godfrey, Robert Quarry, Paul Grimball, Stephen Bull, John Farr, Barnard Schenck-
ingh, Humphrey Primatt, Richard Conant, Richard
Baker, Benjamin Blake and William Dunlop. On No-
vember 19th, Joseph Morton¹ subscribed to the same
oath.

October 6th the same oath was taken by the
following: Joseph Oldys, William Popell, J. Dugué, P.
Bacot, Anthony Poitevin, D. Trezevant, P. Dutartre,
René Rezeau, Jo: Alexander and John Hamilton. Octo-
ber 12th by James Gilbertson; 13th, by Phineas
[undecipherable], Rogers; 20th, by I. Fleury; 31st, by
Adam [undecipherable], [undecipherable], Royer, Gyles
Russell, Joseph Blake, William Bower, William Peter;
November 21st, by Peter DuMoulin; May 6, 1686, by
William Brockkus. October 15, 1686, Andrew Percival
took the following oath: "I doe hereby promise to bare
faith & true alliegiance to or: soveraigne Lord King
James ye second & fidellity to ye Lordes Proprietors
of Carol—according to ye fundamentall Constitucons,
dated ye XXIth: July 1669". The same oath was taken
by John Francis de Gignilliat, January 20, 1688/9; by
George Pawley, January 22nd; by Daniel Carty, Feb-
ruary 14th; by D. Hooglant, April 13, 1689. (Pages 347
and 348.)

March 2, 1695/6, William Edwards, planter; John
Bray, planter; William Fuller and Thomas Gerie re-
turned their inventory and appraisement of an estate,
and Edwards made oath to that effect before John
Beresford and Bray to the same effect before William
Smith. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Sec-
retary. (Page 349.)

Will of Paul Grimball, Esq., of Edisto Island, Colle-
ton County, made December 13, 1695, and proved be-
fore Thomas Cary, Secretary, February 20, 1696, gave

¹The first signature is that of Joseph Morton, the Governor, the
last that of Joseph Morton, son of Governor Morton.

wife, Mary Grimball, his plantation on Edisto Island, containing sixteen hundred acres of land, with the buildings thereon, for life, at her death to go to his son, Thomas Grimball; directed Thomas Grimball, in consideration of receiving the plantation aforesaid, to pay, within one year after his wife's death, to his daughters, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Linkly and Providence Grimball, £10. each: gave son-in-law, Christopher Linkly, and his wife, Ann, his four hundred acres of the eight hundred acres of land which he and Linkly had purchased in copartnership from the Lords Proprietors, said Linkly paying to testator's son, John Grimball, £10. one year after testator's death; gave wife, Mary, all rings, plate and jewels, with her choice of feather beds, one bolster, two pillows, two pairs of sheets, a blanket, curtains, counterpanes, a ring, and a negro girl, Ginny, and one-third part of the remainder of his personal estate, and, besides the foregoing, legacies to the value of £40, "which shee hath made of severell things yt. I gave her ye benefitt of & yt. shee shall not bee accountable for the same"; gave the remaining two-thirds of his personal estate to his children, Thomas and John Grimball, Mary Hamilton, Ann Linkly and Providence Grimball, to be equally divided among them; appointed wife, Mary, sole executrix. Witnesses: James Williams, Jonathan Amory, Mary Mullins and Sarah Powys, "when Mr. Grimball gave to ye. Honble. ye Governr. Archdale a good ring to be pd. by his executor as a token of his respect." Recorded by Odingsells, D. S., February 22, 1696. (Page 352. The recording of the will of Paul Grimball was started on page 350, but so much as had been recorded was scratched out and the recording done on page 352. Page 351 is blank.)

Will of Robert Adams, of Carolina, "Phisition", made June 18, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, June 16, 1697, gave son, Robert Adams, in England (if alive),

£100., but if dead the bequest was to go to his brother, Thomas Adams, when it should be received from Benjamin Hust, of Carolina, planter, whose bond for £150 was held by testator; gave Benjamin Hust £5; gave Jean Lawson, of Carolina, £8; gave Susannah "Steavins", of Carolina, widow; 40 shillings; gave Thomas Rose, 40 shillings; gave remainder of his estate in Carolina to Samuel Williamson and Richard "Tread", Sr., of Carolina, whom he also appointed his executors. Witnesses: Francis Filding, Nicholas Marden, John Jones, Thomas Rose. Letters testamentary and a warrant of appraisement were granted to Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd, as executors and administrators, by Governor Blake, June 16, 1697. (Page 352.)

October 3, 1698, John Birde, William Smith and Abraham Eve executed a bond to Governor Blake for Birde's faithful performance of his trust of executor of the estate of Joan Futter. Witness: Patrick Martin. (Page 353.)

In July, 1698, Governor Blake directed John Birde to administer on the estate of Joan Futter, at the same time directing Capt. Jon: Collins, John Pendarvis, Charles Burnham, Thomas Stanyarne and Daniel Donovan to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Pages 353-354.)

September 5, 1698, John Farr, Abraham Waight and Thomas Farr, acting under a warrant from Governor Blake, dated August 11, 1698, made an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Margaret Morris. (Page 354.)

November 11, 1698, Judith Royer, Capt. J. F. Gignilliat and Jonas Bonhoste executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Royer's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Noë Royer. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 355.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

RECORDS FROM THE ELLIOTT-ROWAND BIBLE.

ACCOMPANIED BY AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST THOMAS
ELLIOTT AND OF SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Mabel L. Webber.*

This Bible, which is a folio, and was printed in 1715, is now the property of Mrs. S. Lewis Simons, of Summerville, S. C., who has kindly allowed the several family records which it contains to be copied and printed.

It appears from a careful examination of the Bible, that it was originally the property of Thomas Elliott, of St. Paul's, (1699-1760) and became the property of the Rowand family through his daughter, Mary Elliott, who married, first Robert Mackewn, Jr., and second Robert Rowand.

The earliest records are all copies, fragments of the originals existing still in the Bible, which has been mutilated by time and use.

An account of the first Thomas Elliott and of his descendants for two or three generations is here prefixed to the records as of interest in giving the ancestry of some of the people recorded in the Bible.

Thomas Elliott, a Quaker, of Berkley County, sometimes called Thomas Elliott of "Long Point," from his plantation of that name on Charles Town Neck, came to South Carolina prior to April 24, 1696, for on that date he receives a grant of land, "Being Cypress Swamp . . . Colleton County, North Branch of Stonoe River," bounded on one side by land already his.

He married first, according to the family tradition, Mary Gibbes, but nothing has yet been found to con-

*The Editor is greatly indebted to Mr. D. E. Huger Smith for invaluable assistance in this work, and for the extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which were sent to Mr. Smith by Mr. George Vaux, of that place.

firm or refute this tradition. That he had a wife, Hebzibeth, (or Hebzibah) who died September 27, 1719, is proved by extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which also give us the date of his next marriage to Ann Clifford, whom he married May 1, 1721.¹ She was possibly a widow, as Thomas Elliott mentions a son-in-law, Thomas Clifford, in his will, this term being often used for stepson in the earlier records. Thomas Elliott died leaving will dated 9 June, 1731, and proved 21 January, 1731/2.² He had issue:

1. Ann. 2. Rachel. 3. Thomas. 4. William.
5. Joseph. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Martha. 8. Hepzibah.
9. Beulah.
- I. ANN ELLIOTT, born April 15, 1695 [Bible Record]. Married first Jonathan Fitch, who died 30 October, 1723 [St. Andrew's Register].³ She married second Roger Saunders, as whose wife she was baptized May 15, 1726, with two of her children by Jonathan Fitch, Thomas and Stephen Fitch. [St. A. Reg.] Roger Saunders was buried October 13, 1741 [St. A. Reg]. By him she had a son, Thomas

¹Hephzibeth Elliott, wife of Thomas Elliott, Sen., died on 27th of the 7th month, 1719, and was buried in her husband's, Thomas Elliott's plantation, on Stono. . . .

Thomas Elliott, Senr., and Ann Clifford tooke each Other in marriage at Meeting of the people called Quakers and others, in Charles Towne, So. Carolina, the 1 of ye 3d Mo. 1731, and certificate was signed the same day, according to order.—Record of Quakers in S. C., now in Philadelphia.

²Will of Thomas Elliott, of Berkeley Co.—Son Thomas, lot on Bay, with all the bridge or wharf and houses thereon.

Grandson Stephen Elliott, son of William, deceased. Grandson William Elliott, son of William. Son Joseph Elliott. Son Thomas Elliott, plantation at Stono, where he now lives. Daughter Beuler Elliott. Daughter Anne Saunders. Daughter Elizabeth Butler. Daughter Martha Fairchild. Son-in-law Wm. Clifford. Grandson Thomas Fitch. Grand-daughters Elizabeth and Mary Elliott, daughters of Son William, deceased. Wife Ann. Son Thomas Ex'or. Dated June 9, 1731. Proved Jan. 21, 1731.

³Will of Jonathan Fitch mentions Son Jonathan, Son Thomas, Son Stephen, wife Anne Fitch—my 3 children, Jonathan, Thomas and Stephen. Ex'ors wife Ann, Friend Thomas Smith, Wm. Cattle, Thomas Wareing, and bro-in-law Thomas Elliot, Jr., dated, 24 Oct., 1723. Proved 5 Oct., 1724.

- Saunders, who was baptized November 12, 1727 [St. A. R.] She married the third time—Waight, surviving him, she died in 1748, and was buried December 18 [St. A. Reg.]⁴
- 2 RACHEL ELLIOTT, born December 18, 1697. She apparently died without issue before her father's will was made. A deed of gift from Thomas Elliott to his son-in-law, Richard Godfrey, of 300 acres, and dated July 28, 1718 [Probate Ct. 1722-26, p. 232] would make it seem possible that either Rachel Elliott married Richard Godfrey, or that a previous wife of Thomas Elliott was a widow Godfrey when she married him.
3. THOMAS ELLIOTT, born January 15, 1699; was buried December 25, 1760 [St. A. Reg.]⁵ He married first, April 2, 1720, Beulah Law.⁶ Married second, August 17, 1727, Susannah ———; with her he conveyed lands, March 4, 1734/5 [M. C. O., Bk. N. p. 331.] He married January 30, 1744, Elizabeth Bellinger, widow of Edmund Bellinger, and daughter of Shem Butler [St. A. Reg.]

⁴Will of Ann Waight, widow, mentions—Sister Martha Fairchild, Cousen (Sic) Mary Fairchild, Cousen Ann Fairchild, Kinsman Tobias Fitch. Kinsman John Fitch. Kinsman Jonathan Fitch. Kinsman James Fitch. Kinswoman Mary Ann Paurineau [Peronneau], daughter to Tobias Fitch, Kinswoman Susanna Butler, daughter to Joseph Fitch. To Thomas Stock, son of Samuel Stock, in care of Mrs. Mary Woodhard [Woodward], until he is of age. Granddaughters Ann and Isbella Fitch. Ex'ors Brother Thomas Elliott, Kinsman Thomas Elliott, Jr., and Jehu Elliott. Dated November 28, 1748. Proved 10th March, 1748.

⁵Will of Thomas Elliott, Sr.—Son Jehu. Daughters Mary McKewn and Sarah Elliott. Son Charles Elliott. Granddaughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Sister Martha Man and her two youngest daughters. Son Thomas Elliott's widow Claudia. Ex'ors. Sons Jehu and Charles, and son-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr. Dated Jan. 6, 1756. Proved Jan. 23, 1761. Codicil, dated Dec. 22, 1756, mentions daughter Sarah Stanyarne.

⁶"Thomas Elliott, Junr., and Bulah Law, Tooke Each Other in Marriage att the publique Meeting House of the people called Quakers, in Charlestown, So. Carolina, the 10th day of Ye 2nd Mo. (called April), 1720, and a certificate was signed the same day, according to order."—Quaker Records.

Issue:

- I. Mary Elliott, born March 30, 1721, d. y.
- II. Thomas Elliott, known as Thomas Law Elliott, born February 23, 1724, died December 10, 1756 [St. A. Register].⁷ He married 1st May 19, 1746 [St. A. R.], Mary Bellinger, daughter of Edmund Bellinger; and 2nd, Claudia ———, daughter of Mary McKewn, widow, by whom he had no issue. She survived him and married 2nd, George Inglis, April 29, 1759 [*Marriage Notices . . .* by A. S. Salley, Jr.] Thomas Law Elliott had two children by his first marriage, Thomas, who died young, and Mary Bellinger Elliott, who married Barnard Elliott, April 27, 1766, [*S. C. Gazette and Country Journal*, Ap. 29, 1766], and died Dec. 11, 1774 [*S. C. and Am. General Gazette*, Dec. 19, 1774].
- III. Jehu Elliott, born Dec. 13, 1728, will proved Jan. 1, 1762.⁸ He married first, May 1, 1757, Mary West [St. A. Reg.], and second, Sarah——. He had no issue.
- IV. James Elliott, born Oct. 27, 1730, d. y.
- V. Charles Elliott, born Nov. 20, 1732, d. y.
- VI. Mary Elliott, born Feb. 20, 1735. She married first, Robert Mackewn, and second, Robert Rowand. See the Bible Record for dates, issue, etc.
- VII. Charles Elliott, born Aug. 17, 1737; will

⁷Will of Thomas Law Elliott, dated Dec. 6, 1756; proved Feb. 25, 1757; mentions Wife Claudia, Son Thomas Elliott, Daughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Brothers Jehu Elliott, Charles Elliott, and Robert McKewn, Jr.

⁸Will of Jehu Elliott mentions Wife Sarah; Brother Charles Elliott; Sister Mary McKewn; Sister Sarah Stanyarne; Brother-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr.; late Father Thomas Elliott; Aunt Martha Man; Martha Booth; Mary Bellinger Elliott. Dated September 29, 1761; proved January 1, 1762.

proved Jan. 18, 1783.⁹ He married, first, Jane Stanyarne, daughter of Joseph Stanyarne, whose will, proved June 5, 1772, mentions his grand-children, Charles and Jane Elliott, "children of Charles Elliott by his late wife, my daughter Jane Stanyarne." Charles Elliott married, second, Ann Ferguson, daughter of Thomas Ferguson. Of his two children, Charles died young, and Jane Reily married Col. William Washington, April 21, 1782 [See Bible Records].

VIII. Joseph Elliott, born Jan. 1, 1739, d. y.

IX. Sarah Elliott, born Nov. 30, 1742; married Archibald Stanyarne May 19, 1759, [*Marriage Notices* . . . by A. S. Salley, Jr.]. She died Oct. 27, 1767.

- 4 WILLIAM ELLIOTT, born May 13, 1703, died intestate, administration was granted to his widow Elizabeth, February 28, 1731. He married Elizabeth Emms, daughter of Ralph Emms; she married, second, Jeremiah Miles and had a daughter, Susannah, who married James Parsons, [*S. C. Gazette*, June 4, 1753]. Elizabeth Miles married, third, Elisha Butler, Sept. 24, 1738, [*St. A. R.*]¹⁰ William Elliott and Elizabeth Emms had issue:

I. Mary, died young.

II. Stephen Elliott, who married Elizabeth Butler, April 23, 1749 [*St. A. Reg.*], and died without issue, as is shown by his will, dated Dec. 28, 1750.

⁹Will of Charles Elliott—Wife Ann Elliott; daughter Jane Ryly Elliott; Niece Sarah Johnstone; Friend Elizabeth Pickering. Dated Jan. 11, 1781; proved Jan. 18, 1783.

¹⁰M. C. O. L. L. 98.—Deed of gift by Elisha Butler and Elizabeth, his wife, to "our sons, Stephen, and William Elliott," dated Oct. 28, 1738; and M. C. O. L. L. 186, deed of gift "to our son, William Elliott," with remainder to the heirs of his body, failing which to our daughters, Elizabeth Elliott and Mary Elliott.

- III. William married, first, Sarah Mullryne, April 11, 1756 [St. Helena's Register] She died Mar. 28, 1757. He married, second, Mary Barnwell, Aug. 6, 1760, [St. H. R.], by whom he had issue. His will was proved Aug. 3, 1783.¹¹
- IV. Elizabeth Elliott married William Butler Dec. 1, 1738. [St. A. R.], and had issue:¹²
- 5 JOSEPH ELLIOTT, born August 15, 1705; married Sept. 2, 1724, Edith Whitmarsh [St. A. R.] she was buried March 24, 1738/9, as the "widow of Joseph, son of Thomas Elliott". [St. A. Reg.] Joseph Elliott's will was dated Dec. 17, 1738¹³. He had issue:
- I. Mary Anne Elliott, baptized 1735; married Francis Rose Feb. 23, 1743. She died March 3, 1756, leaving issue.
 - II. Joseph Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Sarah——, and had issue.
 - III. Sarah Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Jeremiah Savage.

¹¹Will of William Elliott, the Elder.—Wife Mary; Son William, dwelling house, etc., at Beaufort; Sons Ralph and Stephen (minors); Thomas Savage; William Carson, Ex'ors, Stephen Bull, of Sheldon, Nathaniel and John Barnwell, Josiah Tatnell, Thomas Savage, James Parsons, Son William, when 21, and Nephew George Parsons, when 21. Codicil appointed Thomas Butler, of Ogeechee, son of Joseph Butler, Ex'or and guardian of children. Dated Feb. 30, 1778; proved Aug. 3, 1783.

¹²Will of Elizabeth Butler, Widow, of Ogeechee.—Miss Jane Butler; brother William Elliott; nephews William Elliott and George Parsons, plantation called the farm on Charles Town Neck; plantation in Georgia called Silk Hope; land near Fort Argyle, on Ogeechee River. Daughter Mary Elliott Savage; residue to "all my grandchildren." Nephews William, Ralph and Stephen Elliott. Trustees and Ex'ors, Jeremiah Savage, Thomas Savage and James Parsons, of Charlestown. Dated Nov. 21, 1775; proved 23 Oct., 1780.

¹³Will of Joseph Elliott Mentions—Son Joseph; Son Thomas; Daughters Mary Anne and Sarah; Mother Ann Elliott; Wife Edith Elliott; Brother Thomas Elliott. Dated Dec. 17, 1738.

IV. Thomas Elliott, baptized 1735; died 1768 without issue.¹⁴

- 6 ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, born July 19, 1707; married, first, December 19, 1723, Thomas Butler. She was baptized with five children as the wife of Thomas Butler, July 23, 1734. [St. A. Reg.] She married, second, Robert D'Arques. He was buried May 2, 1748, [St. A. Reg.], and his will, dated April 22, 1748, left all his property to his wife, who married the third time, June 19, 1750, Robert Yonge, [St. A. Reg.], by whom she had no issue. His will, dated Nov. 12, 1751, and proved Dec. 20, 1751, mentions besides his wife, his adult son, Francis Yonge, and a daughter, Lydia Fuller. Elizabeth Elliott and Thomas Butler had issue:

- I. Thomas Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died unmarried, and was buried March 6, 1746/7. [St. A. Reg.]¹⁵
- II. Mary Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, married May 25, 1742, Richard Wright; married, second, Jan. 17, 1747, Elisha Butler; she was buried July 18, 1750, [St. A. Reg.]
- III. Ann Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died 1745, [St. A. Reg.]
- IV. William Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- V. Elizabeth Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- VI. Sarah Butler, baptized May, 1737.

¹⁴Will of Thomas Elliott, of St. Bartholomew, planter, Sister Sarah Savage, wife of Jeremiah Savage, one-third of whole estate. Nephew Richard Rose, Nieces Elizabeth and Sarah Rose, daughters of Mr. Francis Rose, one-third. Nephew Gilbert Elliott, Nieces Edie and Sarah Elliott, son and daughters of my late brother, Joseph Elliott, remaining third. Ex'ors, Francis Rose and Benj. Fuller. Dated Feb. 3, 1768; proved 13th June, 1768.

¹⁵Will of Thomas Butler, of St. Bartholomews.—Mother Elizabeth Butler; Sister, Mary Wright; Sister Elizabeth Butler; Sister Sarah Butler, Ex'ors, Mother Elizabeth Butler, and sister Mary Wright. Dated March 3, 1746/7; proved July 5, 1748, when Elizabeth D'Arques, late Elizabeth Butler, qualified.

- 7 MARTHA ELLIOTT, born August 16, 1711; married William Fairchild, March 24, 1727, [St. Philip's Reg.]. She married, second, Feb. 2, 1748/9, John Man, [St. Andrew's Reg.]. Issue by her first husband:
 - I. Ann Fairchild married Alexander Walker June, 1765, [Hayne Record], and had issue.
 - II. Mary Fairchild.
 - III. Henry Elliott Fairchild, born June 17, 1739, [St. A. R.].
Issue by second husband:
 - IV. Elizabeth Man, born Sept. 5, 1750; married David Scott, Feb. 10, 1774.
 - V. Beulah Man, born Jan. 15, 1753.
- 8 HEZIBAH ELLIOTT, born December 22, 1716, not mentioned in her father's will; she apparently died young.
- 9 BEULAH ELLIOTT,* born September 19, 1719; married Thomas Rose, Jan. 12, 1733, [St. P. R.]. They had issue:
 - I. Ann Rose, born July 20, 1739. She married James Fitch, and had a daughter, Beulah Elliott Fitch, who in 1786 was the only surviving descendant of Thomas Rose and Beulah Elliott, [See M. C. O. R., 5. p. 347.]
 - II. Hepsibah Rose, born Aug. 6, 1746, [St. P. R.], married James Christie, Nov. 24, 1768; left no issue.

*Hepsibah and Beulah Elliott were evidently the children of Thomas Elliott, by his wife "Hepzibeth." From a much mutilated deed in the Mesne Conveyance Office [Book I, p. 392,] which recites the will of Nathaniel Law, and mentions his six children, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Hepzibah, Beulah, and Ann Law, it looks possible for Hepzibah, the wife of Thomas Elliott, and Beulah Law, the first wife of his son, Thomas, to have been sisters. Unfortunately, the will of Nathaniel Law is missing, and the deed above mentioned is, for all practical purposes, undecipherable.

[The following note was received from Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., too late to be put in the proper place]:

January 23, 1689/90 "Thomas Elliott Carpenter & William Elliott Brick layer Exer^{ts}. of W^m. Cooke gen^l. dec^d. James Stanyarne & Thomas Booth executed a bond to the Governor for their proper administration of the estate aforesaid. (Records Ct. Ord. 1672-1692, P. 384, Office Hist. Commission, S. C.)

BIBLE RECORDS.

Ann Elliott was born in April: 15th, 1695.

Rachael Elliott was born in Decemb^r. 18: 1697

Thomas Elliott was born in Janua^r. 15: 1699.

William Elliott was born in May: 31: 1703.

Joseph Elliott was born in August: 15: 1705.

Elizⁿ. Elliott was born in July: 19: 1707.

Martha Elliott was born in Aug^t. 16: 1711

Hepⁿ. Elliott was born in Dec^r. 22: 1716.

Beulah Elliott was born in Spe^r. 19: 1719.

Susannah Elliott was born in November y^r. 20. 1711

Susannah Elliott was marred Auggust " 17 : : 1727

Thomas Elliott Sen^r. was born in Jenuary 15th. 1699.

Mary Elliott was born in March 30th 1721.

Thomas Elliott was born in February 23: 1723/4.

Jehu Elliott was born in December: 13: 1728.

James Elliott was born in October 27: 1730.

Charles Elliott was born in November 20: 1732.

Mary Elliott was born in February: 28: 1734/5.

Charles Elliott was born in August: 17: 1737.

Joseph Elliott was born in January: 1st: 1739.

Sarah Elliott was born Novem^r. 30: 1742.

'My Mother died y^r 24 day of March in y^r year 1742
 —[?] aged —6 & Jehu B—r [?] died August y^r. 5
 1732, aged 23 [?].

'These items are on a separate piece of paper, pasted in the Bible.

Charles Elliott Sen^r. was born 17th August 1737

Charles Elliott was Born Tuesday 9th December 1760

Jane Reily Elliott was Born Monday 14 March 1763

Jane Washington was born Friday August 1st 1783

Jane Washington was married to J. H. Ancrum— Nov^r.
1801 at Sandy Hill.

William and Jane Washington's nuptials were solemnized
on Sunday the 21st day of April 1782

William Washington was born 17th September 1785

William Washington was married to Martha Blake Nov^r
1807

Brig^r. Gen^l. Washington died on Friday 16th March 1810

William Washington died on Saturday 27th February 1830
and was interr'd in the family Burial Ground.

M^{rs} Martha Washington the wife of William Washington
died on the 28th of September 1830 and was interr'd
in the family Burial Ground alongside of William
Washington

Mrs Jane Washington the wife of Gen^l Washington died
on the 14th December 1830 in her 69th year of her Age
— She was interr'd in the family burial Ground along-
side of her son William Washington.

William Washington was born at the corner of South Bay
and Legare St on the 24th day of March in the year
of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and ten.

The nuptials of Pinckney Lowndes and Margaret Wash-
ington eldest daughter of William Washington Esq^r
were celebrated in the next house to the corner of
Lamboll and Legare S^{ts} on the 17th. day of May in the
year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twenty
nine.

William Washington Ancrum was born in Church S^t on the
31st of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hun-
dred and eight — The nuptials of Tho^s D Condy and
Jane Washington Ancrum, eldest daughter of James
H Ancrum Esq^r. were celebrated at the corner of

Church and Fort St^s on the 18th. day of April 1826 AD— Charles Elliott Condry was born on day of January and died on day of April 1827 Mary A Condry was born on 9th September in the year 1828 AD

Jane Washington Lowndes was born on the 24th day of February in the year 1830 in the next house to the corner of Legare & Lamboll S^s.

The nuptials of D^r. S. B. Rush Finley and Mary H. Ancrum second daughter of J. H. Ancrum were celebrated at St Michaels Church on the 21st day of January in the year 1828. and the aforesaid Mary departed this life on the 2[—] of July in the year 1828 and her mortal remains were deposited in the Perrenau [Sic] in the Circular Church yard

Robert Mackewn Ju^r was married to Mary Elliott the 1 Day of March 1753

Susannah Mackewn was Born 28 March 1754

Sarah Elliott Mackewn^s Born: 26 February: 1756

Mary Mackewn. Born 25 Sept: 1758

Elizabeth Mackewn. Born 22 of Aug^t. 1759

Ann Mackewn Born 13 Sept: 1760

Robert Elliott Mackewn Born: 11 January 1763

Robert Mackewn Born: 18 June: 1764

Susannah^s Dide the 8 of April 1778

Mary - - Dide the 7 of October 1758

Elizabeth Dide the 19 November 1759

Ann - - - Dide the 28 of March 1762

²Marriage] Andrew Johnston, Esq.; to Miss Sarah Elliott Mackewn, Daughter of the Deceased Robert Mackewn.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; March 2, 1772.

³Married] Dr. George Haig to Miss Susanna Mackewn, Daughter of Robert Mackewn, Esq; deceased.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; May 1, 1769.

Robert Elliott Dide the 23 of January 1763
 Robt Mackewn Dide the 26 of January 1765
 Thomas Elliott Sen'. Dide 23 of December 1760

born 4 June 1738 Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept' 1765 by Rev^d M^r. Robt Cooper
 Harriett Elliott Rowand born Friday 25 July 1766 between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. — Chrestened by Rev^d. M^r. James Tonge on Sunday 22nd Feby 1767 at Sandy Hill.

Mary Rowand was born Sunday 9th October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. — Christened by Rev^d M^r Alex^r Hewitt on Sunday died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28 May 2 o'clock P. M. 1769—buried by Rev^d. M^r. Tongue.

Charles Elliott Rowand was born Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. 8th August 1771 — Chrestened Monday 11 Novem^r. 1771 by Rev^d Alex^r Hewett M^{rs} Wels[?] M^{rs}. Elliott, Sukey, M^r Webb D^r Haig [rest illegible.]

Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept'. 1765 by the Rev^d. Robert Cooper

Harriett Elliott Rowand born 25 July 1766 between 1 & 2 o'clock A. M. christened by the Rev^d. John Tonge on Sunday 22 Feb^r 1767 at Sandy Hill.—

Mary Rowand was born on Sunday 9th October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. christened by the Rev^d. Alex^r. Hewatt on Sunday — Died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28th May 2. o'clock P. M. 1769. buried by M^r Tonge —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born 8th. August 1771 on Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. christened Monday 11th. Nov^r. 1771 by the Rev^d. Alex^r. Hewatt—

Charles Elliott Rowand was married to Henrietta Sommers (the Eldest Daughter of John Sommers) at Golden Grove in the Parish of S^t. Paul Stono on Thursday the 1st. of December 1796 between 7 & 8. o'clock P. M. by the Rev^d. George Buist. —

Henrietta Sommers Rowand the first born of Charles Elliott & Henrietta Rowand was born in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street Charleston on Monday the 16th.

of October 1797 was Christened on Sunday by the Rev^d. M^r. Buist — She departed this Life (in the same Room she first drew her Breath) on Monday the 23rd. Sept^r. 1799 about twenty two minutes after four o'clock in the Afternoon and on Tuesday the 24th Sept^r Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs by Mr. Buist after which her Body was conveyed in a Boat to the family Burial Ground at Stono where it was interred among her Ancestors— She fell a Victim to the fever called the Black Vomit which then raged violently in Charleston . —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 25th day of October 1799 in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street about half an hour after six o'clock in the Morning and was Christened on Sunday the of November 1799 by the Rev^d. M^r. Buist.

Robert Rowand was born on Friday the 10th. of April 1801. about 20 Minutes after nine o'clock P. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and was christened on Sunday the 3rd of May by the Rev^d. D^r. Buist— R. R. had the Thrush in the Mouth— July 24th. On Friday the 24th July he departed this life about 20 Minutes after four in the Afternoon— in Hasell Street N^o. 39, the next day his Body was conveyed up to the family Burial Ground at Stono where he was interred and placed along side of his Sister H. S. Rowand.

Mary Rowand the Wife of Rob^t. Rowand and Mother of Harriott Elliott Maxwell and Charles Elliott Rowand was taken sick of a violent Nervous Fever on Sunday the 28th. day of March 1802. and departed this life on the Saturday following the 3rd day of April 1802— Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs in Friend Street by the Reverend D^r. Buist after which conveyed to the family Burial Ground at Stono where she was interred among her ancestors — Aged 67 years 1 Month & Six days—

Robert Rowand was born at New Haven, Connecticut on

Wednesday 15th Sept^r. 1802 between 7 & 8 oclock P. M. and was christened on Sunday the 4th. Dec^r. 1802 in Charleston S^o. Carolina by the Rev^d. D^r Geo. Buist. —

John Sommers Rowand was born on Tuesday the 26th. day of August 1806, about 20 Minutes after nine oclock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs N^o. 2 Friend Street — and was christened on Sunday the 21st. Sept^r. 1806 out of the large Bowl— by the Rev^d. D^r. Geo. Buist— Charleston S^o. Carolina. —

Mary Elliott Rowand was born on Sunday the 17th July 1808, about 2 o. clock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street — and was christened by D^r. Geo. Buist out of the large Bowl on the 31st. July 1808. — NB D^r. Buist died of a few days illness of a bilious fever on the 31st. day of August 1808. —

Martha Sommers Rowand was born on Thursday the 24th of August 1809 at about half after 2. oclock A. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street— christened at the Horseshoe by the Rev^d. Montgomery Adams in April 1810.

Thomas Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 7th of January 1814 at 8 oclock in the Morning in the Front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and christened on the 27th. of February by the Rev^d. M^r. Leland— NB. The large Bowl was made use of.—

Robert Rowand—the father of Harriott Elliott Maxwell & Charles E. Rowand was taken ill on Saturday the 11th. of May 1816 at Poplar Grove, with a shivering & chilliness which brought on the fever, on Monday the 13th was removed to Charleston, on Thursday 16th. confined to his Bed and terminated his existence in N^o. 48 Meeting Street on Saturday the 25th. May [illegible] being exactly that day fortnight he was taken sick— He was interred in the Scotch Church yard on the 26th in [illegible] spot he had long before chosen and a Monument [illegible] — A large & respectable

train of friends accompanied the corpse to [illegible.]
aged 73 [illegible]

- 1832 Martha Sommers Rowand was married to Alfred Rose Drayton on Thursday the 8th day of November 1832 by the Rev^d Aurthur Buist.
- 1833 Robert Rowand was married to Eliza Maria Bee on Thursday November 7th 1833 by The Rev^d. M^r. Fran^s Rutledge
- 1834 Alfred Tidyman Drayton was born in Rutledge Street on Thursday 4 December 1834 at 8 o'clock in the morning—He was chrestened in St Paul's Church by the Rev^d Chrestian Hanckel on the 7th Jan^y 1835—God fathers and god mother C. E. Rowand and A. R. Drayton— Hester T. Drayton.
- 1835 Rob^t Fra^s. Rowand was christen'd March — 1835 by the Rev^d. D^r. Dalcho— He was born on Jan^y 12th 1835—God fathers C. E. R—[owand?] M^{rs} Labruce & Miss S. B [illegible.]

Family of T. Y. S. Rowand & C. M [illegible]

- 1874 Lottie Elliott Rowand born 5 June 1874 in Charleston S. C. at 3 P M.— died Jan. 28 1894
- 1876 Thomas Young Simons Rowand born August 19th at 1 O'clock in Philadelphia Penn.
- 1878 Eliza Sommers Rowand born September 10th at 1 o'clock in Charleston

Caroline M. Rowand D [illegible]

Lottie Elliott Rowand D [illegible]

T. Y. S. Rowand D [illegible]

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GRAVESTONES IN THE CHURCH YARD OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, STONO.—The original parish of St. Paul was created under the Church Act of 1706, and the Parish Church, built under the provisions of that Act, was located on a high plat of land near New Cut on a piece of 30 acres of land donated by Landgrave Edmund Bellinger. "New Cut" is the cut that connects the Stono River with Wadmelow River and the site of the old Church is near a small creek running out of the Stono River and is immediately on the bank or bluff of high land where it rises above the marsh on the mainland or Colleton County side of Stono River.

The Parish Church was built of brick on this spot in 1708 with a parsonage and outbuilding which latter were destroyed by the Indians in the Yemassee war of 1715. The creation of the parish of St. John's Colleton in 1734 out of the Parish of St. Paul left the old Parish Church in an inconvenient place for the residents of the residue of the Parish, and in 1756 the Parish Church was moved to a more central spot near the road leading from Rantowles ferry to Parker's ferry across the Edisto River. Nothing now remains of the old Church "on the salts" near New Cut except the foundations of a brick church in an irregular mass or mound and the following gravestones:

Here lyes Buried
y^e. Body of M^{rs}.
Sarah Seabrook,
dec^d. June y^e. 16th., 1715
in the 47 year
of her age.

Here lyes the
Body of M^r.

Robart Seabrook,
dec^d. Dec^r., y^e. 7th.
1710, in y^e. 59 year,
of his age.

Here lyes y^e.
Body of M^r.
Benjamin Seabrook
Son of Mr. Robart
& Sarah Seabrook,
Dec^d. Jan^r. y^e. 7th., 1717,
in y^e. 19 year of his age.

These three gravestones are all of a dark slate with foot-stones of the same material marked with the initials of the respective names and were on the 19th. March 1899, in good preservation.

Alongside of these stones were two others of some softer, whitish stone deeply buried in the earth and apparently so decomposed by weather and moisture as to have nothing legible left.

On the other side of the old foundations from the stones above mentioned was the following one :

In Memory of
M^{rs}. Amerinthia Lowndes
the affectionate
and much beloved wife
of Mr. Rawlins Lowndes,
of Charles Town, who lies buried here
at her own particular Desire
near her deceased Parents
Jn^o. Tho^o. & Mary Elliott
of this Parish—She died the 14th.
of Jan^r., 1750—Aged 21 years.

This last stone is a hard brown sandstone, and the inscription on it is as clear and distinct as the day it was cut.—*Contributed by Mr. Henry A. M. Smith.*



